

The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. IV

April, 1924

No. 2

Supplementary excavations at Hal-Tarxien, Malta, in 1921

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PROFESSOR T. Zammit was so kind as to invite me, during a short visit to Malta in March and April 1921, to conduct supplementary excavations under the torba floors of the sanctuary at Hal-Tarxien, which he had discovered and excavated.¹ The results are not without interest both for the history of the building and from the nature of the objects found. They bear out Professor Zammit's conclusions as to the relative date of the various portions of the building; and we may add that the spiral decorations and small niches found in the temple of the second period all appear to belong to the latest (third) period in the history of the whole. It also unfortunately seems clear that we have not, as I had hoped, acquired any information to help us in the dating of the various forms and decorations which we find in the pottery of Malta.² The excavations in those parts of the building which belonged to the first and second periods revealed in almost every case the existence of an earlier floor below that which had previously been cleared. Taking the earliest building first,³ we found that the slabs in the right-hand apses BB, DD (which are alone preserved, the left-hand apses having been destroyed by subsequent alterations)⁴ rested upon the rock, which had been cut away so as to follow their curve,⁵ and were kept in place by inclination against one another, smaller stones being placed to block up the interstices between them.

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 127; lxxviii, 263; lxx, 179.

² Compare Peet in *Papers Brit. Sch. at Rome*, vi, 61.

³ See the plan (pl. xiii) in *Archaeologia*, lxx.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, lxx, 179.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, cit., 180.

There was, however, a natural depression here : for the original floor in the left-hand portion of both rooms was the solid rock,¹ whereas in the right-hand portion it was necessary to level up the depression (the bottom of which is uneven, so that it can never have served as a floor even though it shows traces of having been burnt) with large loose stones, and to lay a torba pavement 35 to 100 mm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in.) thick over them, in order to obtain a level floor. In BB the slabs of the apse come up flush with the edge of the rock, which has been cut round carefully : the rock rose 13 cm. above the level of the upper torba floor and 58 above the level of the lower. The rock bottom is 21 cm. below the surface of the lower torba (pl. XXII, 1).

The stratum of loose stones and the thin dark (burnt) earth layer below it which rests on the rock is 53 cm. (1 ft. 9 in.) in total thickness in DD. It contained a very large quantity of pottery which itself shows traces of burning. This is indeed the case in all the earlier layers. The finest pottery was found in this as well as in the upper layer :² but the greater part belonged to vessels of rough red or black paste with overlapping scales (pl. XXV, 1). One of these was black, and as much as 5 cm. (2 in.) thick. It seemed clear here, as in some other places, that vessels had been purposely broken and the fragments thrown under the newly laid floor. Among the stones are two large rounded ones, each as much as 68 by 60 cm. in diameter. A shell of *Murex trunculus* was also found. The upper torba pavement in DD (pl. XXIII, 1) is extremely fine, and as much as 28 cm. (11 in.) thick in places : below it comes a layer of smaller loose stones 19 cm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in.) to 27 cm. ($10\frac{1}{2}$ in.) thick, from which comes a certain amount of isolated small fragments of pottery, and below it, resting on the lower torba, a thin layer of fine black earth. The base of the slabs in the apse is 44 cm. (1 ft. 5 in.) below the surface of the upper torba floor, and rests on somewhat irregularly curving rock (fig. 1). Where it rests on the rock, in the left-hand portion of the room, it is 18 to 21 cm. thick, then come loose stones for 30 to 38 cm., the depth increasing as we go northwards. In BB there was much less pottery than in DD. The upper torba floor in this room lies 44 cm. (17 in.)

¹ The rock rises so rapidly that the north-eastern part of the upper torba pavement of the inner room AA BB rests directly upon it, and there is a step up where it begins to do so.

² For the upper layer we may note more especially Tagliaferro's *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* (Liverpool), iii (1910) 1 sqq., classes 3 (pl. i, fig. 6) 8; from the lower 3 (pl. i, fig. 2, etc.) rough red pitted and finger-nail; fine black pitted; fine black line; 6 (pl. iii, fig. 5); 20 (pl. x, fig. 12) in black; 23 (pl. xiii, fig. 9). In both layers we may say that, though the pottery is perhaps slightly rougher than it became later, all the elements of design are present.



Photograph: T. Ashby

1. Apse BB, showing two torba floors opposite 'oracular window'



Photograph: Prof. T. Zammit

2. Apse Y, showing two torba floors and niche on left



Photograph: T. Ashby
2. Apse n, showing two floors and rock below



Photograph: Prof. T. Zammit
1. Apse nn, showing the two torba floors

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above the lower, and from 38 cm. (15 in.) in the centre to 18 cm. (7 in.) in the northern portion of the room above the smoothed rock surface.

To turn to the building of the second period, we may best begin from its original entrance, which was approached from the space o.¹ In the small room M, on the right, there was found, under the torba floor in front of the niche facing the entrance, a circular pit 1.30 m. in diameter filled with loose stones and burnt earth, containing a little pottery. Under these was an opening in the natural rock 41 cm. in diameter, closed by a circular slab which had been subjected to fire (pl. XXIV, 1). When

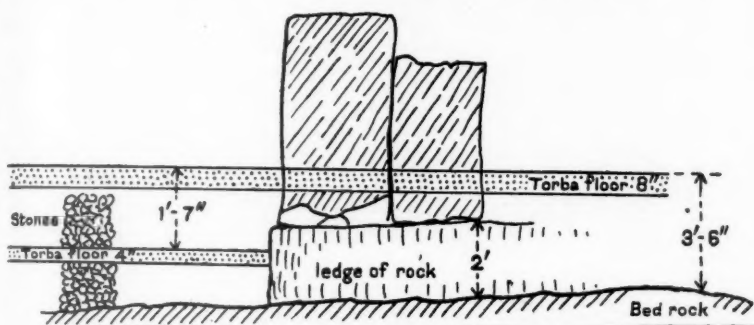


FIG. 1. Sectional elevation of part of DD (from a sketch by Prof. T. Zammit).

removed (pl. XXIV, 2) the slab disclosed the entrance to a cistern or granary cut in the rock. The diameter at the base was 1.04 m. (3 ft. 5 in.) widening to 1.24 m. (4 ft. 1 in.) at 60 cm. (2 ft.) from the floor. The total depth was 1.58 m. (5 ft. 2 in.) (fig. 2). The lateral depression seems something like a catchment basin: but, on the other hand, the fact that only 2 cm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) of soil (in which were a few bones and one piece of pottery) was found at the bottom of the pit militates against the idea of its having contained water, unless the water conveyed through the fissure reached it in an exceptionally pure state. Another cutting through the floor revealed pottery, bones, and conical stones beneath the torba floor, and a burnt layer 20 cm. (8 in.) from its upper surface, the rock being reached at about 30 cm. (1 ft.).

The small room N, on the left of the passage o, had a torba floor 18 cm. (7 in.) below the threshold level, and 10 to 11 cm. ($4\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick: under it was a little pottery and some loose

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 267.

stones, among them, lying horizontally, a table-leg stone 62 cm. (2 ft. 1 in.) in height and 34 cm. (1 ft. 1½ in.) in diameter (there was a depression at each end 3 cm. (1 in.) in depth): also two

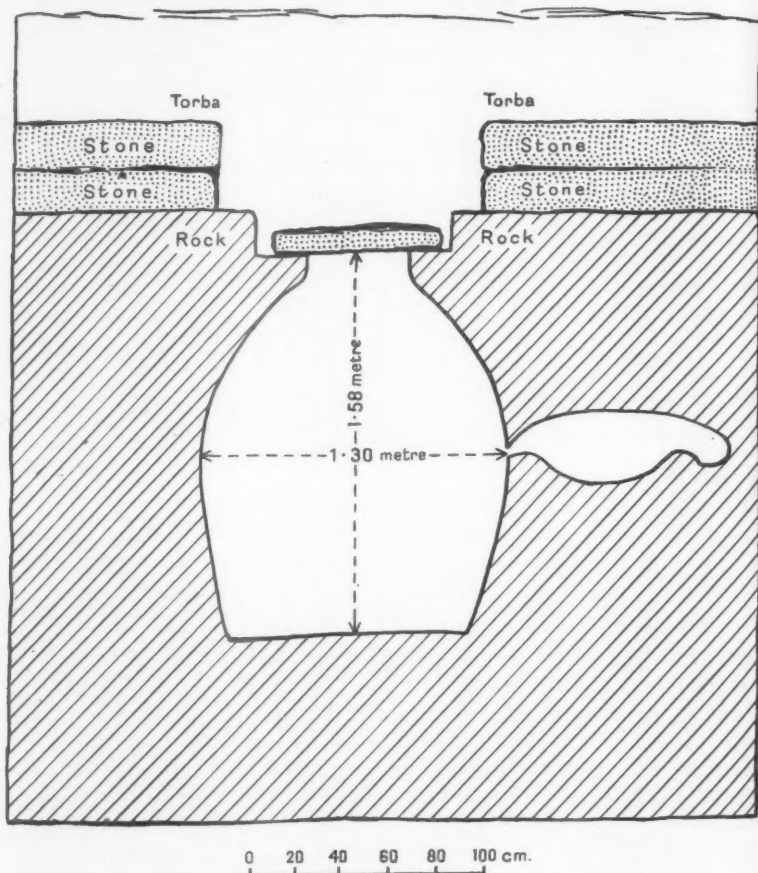
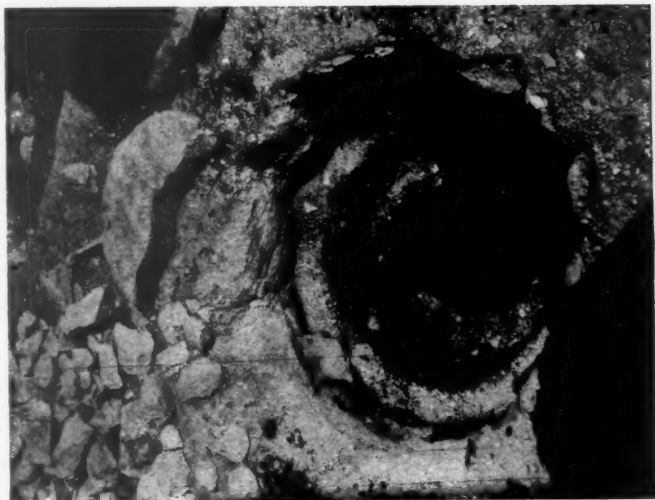


FIG. 2. Pit (cistern or granary) in M (from a sketch by T. Ashby).

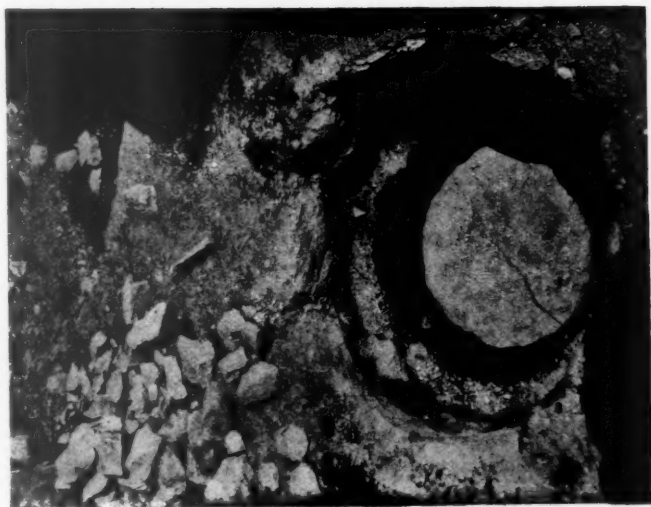
drums of columns (?),¹ and one of the usual conical stones. At some 60 cm. (2 ft.) below the torba floor a torba layer (probably the original floor of the room) was reached, extending down to the uneven rock bottom, which lay from 63 to 80 cm. (2 ft. 1 in. to 2 ft. 8 in.) below the upper surface of the upper floor.

¹ One measured from 32 to 28 cm. in upper diameter, and 25 cm. in lower, and was 35 cm. high: the other was 23 cm. in diameter and 15 cm. high.



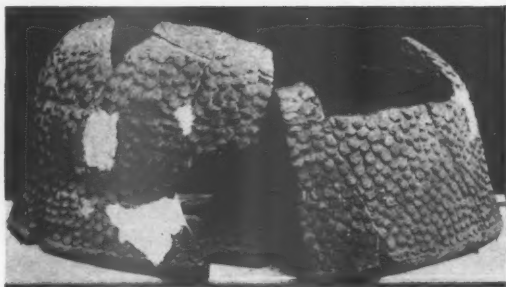
Photograph: T. Ashby

2. Mouth of pit in m with cover slab removed



Photograph: T. Ashby

1. Mouth of pit in m with cover slab



Photograph: E. A. Gouder, Malta

1. Vessel with decoration of overlapping scales from DD



Photograph: E. A. Gouder, Malta

2. Pottery from N, incised after firing and painted with bands of red



Photograph from Miss D. Garrod

3. Small cup from N

It is clear (if this is the case) that the threshold stone of N was only let in later, when the level of the floor was raised. It was not, however, well preserved over the whole area, and a good deal of it was doubtless disturbed when the wall of E was built, inasmuch as this was carried down to the rock level.¹ A large quantity of pottery was found in and under it, including the fragments of two fine bowls with black glaze incised after firing, the incisions being followed by red bands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm. wide, and a smaller black cup with incised lines (pl. XXV, 2). A still smaller cup, without handle, was also found (pl. XXV, 3), together with shells of *Tellina planata* (one), *Trochus fragaroides* or *turbinatus* (plentiful, some with traces of red paint),² *Pectunculus glycerineres* and *Cypraea lurida*, a skull of the greater shearwater, flints, conical stones, &c. Under the niche on the right-hand of the entrance is a cavity formed by a block of stone supporting the standing slab on the right of the threshold and curving over for 50 cm. (1 ft. 8 in.) which was full of pottery and bones. The pottery was of the usual type but plain, without painting. The cavity was followed into the core of the wall behind the apse of E as far as it seemed safe to go, and bones and pottery continued to be found, together with strong traces of burning. There was no torba floor in it either of the earlier or the later period; but there is no doubt that it and the objects found in it belong to the earlier period, or at latest to the beginning of the second, as it cannot have remained in use during the latter.

The left-hand niche in N belongs only to the later period, for the supporting slabs on each side of it go only just below the upper torba floor, and the pillar stone at the back of it also rests on this torba. 40 cm. (1 ft. 4 in.) below the upper surface of this floor (which is 9 cm. or 3 in. thick) is a rough block 1.08 m. (3 ft. 6 in.) long and 32 cm. (1 ft.) high, 36 cm. (1 ft. 2 in.) under which is the rock. There is a cavity under this block, but it was full of red virgin earth, and contained no objects. The large standing stone on the left of the entrance is bedded on the rock, which is 80 cm. below threshold level: the smaller standing stone immediately on the left of the entrance belongs to the later period: but the blocks on each side of the left-hand niche, which are very much burnt, belong to the earlier period.

¹ This is also indicated by the fact that one piece of the red painted pottery was found embedded vertically in it, with a stone lying against it on which some of the red paint had come off; while another was found near the threshold only 40 cm. below its upper surface.

² For the use of red pigment compare the neolithic burial found at Bukana near Attard in 1910 (*Zammit in Times*, 13th Dec. 1910, *Bull. Paletnol. Ital.*, xxxvii).

Investigations under the large slabs which form the floor of c showed them to be of considerable thickness, about 53 to 60 cm. (1 ft. 10 in. to 2 ft.).¹ A smooth rock bottom, probably the original floor of the room, lies 73 cm. (2 ft. 5 in.) below the upper surface of the slabs. In the intervening stratum pottery (a few pieces of ribbed ware), bones, and some shells of *Columbella rustica* were found—the latter on the left of the doorway into cc, dd. The standing slab to the left of this door shows distinct traces of burning below the level of the slabs, which makes it clear that they were not the original floor of the room, but that it lay lower. In a and b and in the central space between² them there is a good torba floor 5 to 12 cm. (2 to 5 in.) thick, then loose stones with a little pottery in small pieces.³ 38 cm. (1 ft. 3 in.) from the surface is a burnt torba floor 5 cm. (2 in.) thick (which would be on the level with the slab floor of cd), and below that black earth and more loose stones. In the two apses the rock is at 62 to 79 cm. (2 ft. to 2 ft. 8 in.) below the surface and has been levelled; it has a black earth layer resting on it, and shows traces of fire, so that it would seem to have been the original floor: but in the central space it is remarkably uneven, and one would hardly think it had served as a floor, were not the rock in the apses so even. The pottery below the lower torba floor is also much broken and shows no distinction of period from that above it. The threshold block into cd is 53 cm. (1 ft. 9 in.) in thickness. The vertical slabs in the apses rest on a layer of small stones 10 cm. (4 in.) thick, and this on the rock: and the lower torba floor slopes up so as just to cover the rock (pl. XXIII, 2). But the two slabs decorated with spirals (*Archaeologia*, lxviii, 270) belong to the latest period, and so does, probably, with the slab blocking the entrance from cd to ab (which here rises irregularly). We also have to note that the large threshold block of the entrance into xy cannot have been intended to be left entirely exposed, as the raised edge on the lower side is left rough. This block would therefore seem to have been added in the latest period, the torba floor of which covers this raised edge. It is bedded on tightly packed stones going right down to the rock, as are the threshold blocks in xy itself.

(1911), 1, and *Annual Report of the Curator of the Valletta Museum*, 1910-11, 3). For Italian examples cf. Peet, *Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, 38 sqq.

¹ In one case torba 2 cm. (1 in.) thick was laid on the top of a slab to level it with the rest (on the right of the door going out into cc, dd).

² The niche in b has a slab floor resting on the torba (this is not noted in *Archaeologia*, lxviii, 271).

³ One circular piece of incised ware, 3 cm. (1 in.) in diameter, had been cut as a counter (?).

In x much disturbance took place during the Roman period, as has been already noted by Professor Zammit.¹ The wall of small stones shown in his plan was followed a little further south, and it probably extended right across the chord of the apse. Below it a small irregular fissure in the rock was found.

In y an earlier torba floor 5 cm. (2 in.) thick was found 32 cm. (1 ft. 1 in.) below the surface of the upper floor, which was itself 11 cm. (4½ in.) thick. No pottery was found in the intervening space. The rock, which appeared to have been smoothed, was found 57 cm. (1 ft. 11 in.) below the surface of the upper floor.

In front of the niche in the south-eastern corner of y a cavity in the rock was found, covered by an irregular slab,² and containing pottery.

It was ascertained that both the niche (pl. XXII, 2) and the slab adjacent to it belonged to the latest period, as they do not go down as far as the earlier torba floor.³

The slabs of the apse y here, as elsewhere, rested on the rock, and were kept in place by small stones; the rock under them rises 30 cm. (1 ft.) above the level elsewhere in the room, so that the lower torba floor just covers it.

In the central space between x and y under the lower torba floor was a burnt layer, and below it an irregular layer of torba, 3 cm. (1¼ in.) thick at a depth varying from 75 cm. (where it rests directly on the rock) to 102 cm. (2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 5 in.) below this surface: it is too uneven to have been a floor. Under it again fissures in the rock were found, the deepest of which extends to 1.36 m. (4 ft. 6 in.) below the surface of the later torba floor.

Excavations in the portions of the building which belong to the third and latest period did not prove very fruitful: the pottery below the floors did not appear to belong to an earlier period, and there was no evidence (except in w) for the existence of any earlier floors below those of the uppermost level. A hole was made on the right of the entrance going in, and it was ascertained that the threshold stone was 60 cm. (2 ft.) thick: an almost round stone (1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.) was found, and some fragments of ordinary pottery and hard stone.

In o a hole between the two standing stones⁴ showed

¹ *Archaeologia*, cit., 272.

² This slab was 39 cm. (1 ft. 3 in.) thick, and the cavity was 29 cm. (1 ft.) deep.

³ A block of stone was put here on the level of the lower torba to cover the fissures mentioned below.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, cit., 265.

that the torba was 20 cm. (8 in.) thick and rested direct on the rock. The pitted slab had under it another stone about 20 cm. (8 in.) square by 12 cm. (5 in.) thick with a round hole in it 6 cm. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) in diameter: and the pitting was found to continue below the torba floor, showing that it was done before the slab was erected.

In F the torba floor was 17 cm. (7 in.) thick; below it was a thin burnt earth layer 3 cm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick, and then loose stones for 22 cm. (9 in.) more, resting upon the rock.

In W the altar-stone was not embedded in the floor, but rested upon it. A second stratum of torba was found, 25 cm. (10 in.) below the top level of the upper torba (there being a fine layer of black earth between them) and only about 4 cm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) thick. At 25 cm. (10 in.) further the rock was reached.

In conclusion, I should like to record my agreement with a suggestion¹ as to the use of the pairs of holes so often found in Maltese sanctuaries. Where they occur in jambs they were intended for hinges, and where they are found in the floor they were meant for tethering cattle, being filled with plugs when not in use.

¹ Hort in *Man*, 1921, No. 99.

Roman Milestones in Cornwall

By R. G. COLLINGWOOD, F.S.A.

[Read 13th December 1923]

1. The Roman Occupation of Cornwall

ALTHOUGH the Romans were mining lead in the Mendips by A.D. 49, it seems almost certain that they did not begin seriously to work the Cornish tin-mines for another two hundred years. We only know of one site at which they appear to have mined tin in the first century: the earthwork at Tregear, close to Bodmin, was probably occupied by Roman tin-workers under Vespasian, but it does not seem to have outlasted the reign of Trajan. Cornwall contains no other Roman site of the first or second century; and the isolated finds of that period, which are almost exclusively single coins, are evidence of trade and not of occupation.

About A.D. 250 an abrupt change came about. Roman coins began to flow into Cornwall in large numbers. Of the fairly numerous Cornish hoards, most contain coins dating back to about 250 and not earlier: and of the four inscribed stones to be discussed in this paper, the earliest belongs to the years 251-253. It is clear that Cornwall, hitherto barely affected by the Roman occupation of Britain, was at this time suddenly brought into close contact with the Roman world. As to the nature of this contact there is no room for doubt. Apart from three or four earthworks¹ which, to judge from their shape, may possibly be temporary camps, but have yet to be proved Roman, Cornwall contains no military remains whatever; nor is there in the county a single town or villa of Roman type. But there is a great quantity of coin, all concentrated between Fowey and Land's End, and almost all west of Truro. This profusion of coin recalls the well-known hoards of the Mendip region, and must be ascribed to the same cause. In both cases money came into a district to pay for something that was going out of it: and in the case of Cornwall this was tin. We can thus infer that about 250, or a very little earlier, the Romans took over the tin-

¹ The large irregular camp near Grampound, O.S. six-inch LVIII NE.; the double camp near Merthen, LXXVII SW.; the small camp at Grambla, near Wendron, LXXVI NE.; possibly the earthwork near Carwythenack, on the same sheet. The *Victoria County History* earthwork map, with commendable caution, marks none of these as Roman.

mines and worked them as a Crown monopoly, these having hitherto, except for the isolated and temporary experiment at Tregear, been left in the hands of the natives.

But this was a purely industrial occupation. The country was exploited for its tin, but not otherwise touched by Roman civilization; the coin which came in so freely was unaccompanied by those Romanizing influences which had by now changed the face of central and south-eastern England. The hoards are

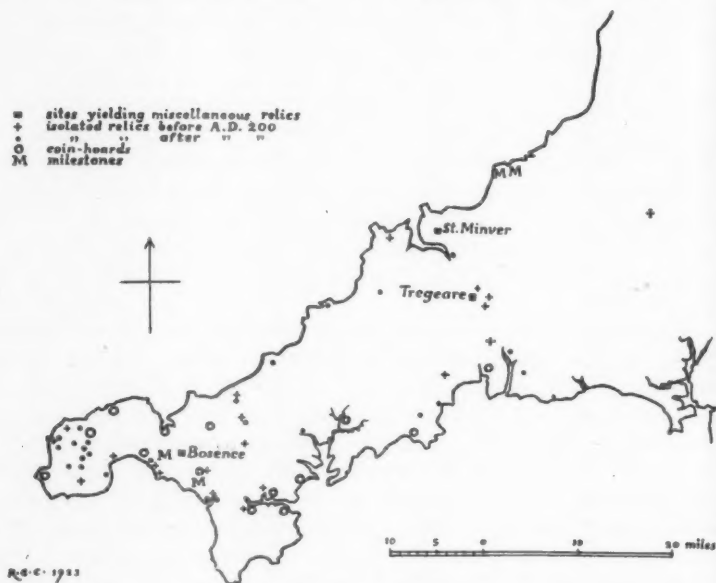


FIG. 1. Roman remains in Cornwall.

seldom found in connexion with structural remains: when they are, the remains are those of rude native villages. The same applies generally to the finds of isolated coins, potsherds, and so forth. Nor does any one native village yield many such finds, with the exception of that at St. Minver near Padstow, where the Roman objects are varied and numerous. The little earthwork at Bosence seems hardly to be a native village, but neither is it large enough for even the smallest type of Roman fort; it may possibly have been a semi-fortified house, like that recently explored at Ely near Cardiff, and others.

This occupation lasted from the middle of the third century till at least the middle of the fourth, after which the relics

become far less common. Its communications were based not on a road-system but on the sea. The early site at Tregear may have been reached overland from Exeter—early coins have been found at Launceston, and there is an old road, marked on the O.S. maps as Roman, across Dartmoor—but all the later finds are on the sea or close to it, definitely away from any line which might have been taken by a main road running the length of Cornwall and connecting it with the rest of Britain. Nor has any trace of such a road ever been found. Mr. Greenaway (*Antiquaries Journal*, iii, 237) supposes that one may have existed running from Bosence to Tregear, Tintagel, and Week St. Mary: but Bosence and Tregear were never simultaneously inhabited, and Mr. Greenaway's admittedly conjectural line passes through country conspicuous for its lack of Roman relics.¹ We have therefore to look in Cornwall, not for a central road-system, but at most for isolated roads or groups of roads leading from mining areas to neighbouring and convenient seaports.

2. The Milestones

At this point we may turn to the inscribed stones. These are four in number; two have been known for some time, the others were first read this summer (1923) by myself.

1. A thick and rude slab of granite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 32 in. broad, and 12 in. thick, was found in 1853 built into the fourteenth-century foundations of the chancel of St. Hilary church. It has often been published, notably by Hübner in C.I.L. vii, 1147, and more correctly by Haverfield in *Ephem. Epigr.* ix, p. 632; my reading differs from Haverfield's only in lines 8 and 9, the ends of which have been destroyed by the loss of a flake of stone (fig. 2).

IMP CAES
FLAV VAL
CONSTANTINO
PIO NOB
5 CAES
DIVI
CONSTANTI
PII Fel
AVGV sti
10 FILIO

*Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Flav(io) Val(erio)
Constantino Pio Nob(ilissimo) Caes(ari)
Divi Constanti Pii f(elicis) augu(sti)
filio*: 'to the Emperor Caesar Flavius
Valerius Constantinus, pious and most
noble Caesar, son of the blessed Con-
stantius, pious, fortunate, and august.'
The stone, that is to say, is dedicated
to Constantine the Great after the death
of his father and his own elevation to
the rank of Caesar, and before his
promotion to the rank of Augustus; that is to say, between

¹ Beside Bosence, Tregear, and Tintagel, Mr. Greenaway's road is designed

the middle of 306 and the spring of 307. So large a stone, however useful to the medieval builders, would not have been brought from any distance in a country so rich in stone as Cornwall, only to have been built into their foundations. They must have found it near at hand.



FIG. 2. Milestone at St. Hilary ($\frac{1}{12}$).

2. A granite gate-post barely a hundred yards from Breage church was recently seen by the vicar, the Rev. H. R. Coulthard, to bear Roman lettering. Mr. Coulthard bought the stone, whose size gave it a commercial value, and deposited it in the churchyard, where I examined it with his help. It is now housed

to link up Grampound, Trevinnick (St. Kew), and Week St. Mary. Of these three sites not one has yielded any Roman relics: they only possess earthworks, of which those at St. Kew and Week St. Mary are very un-Roman in type, while that near Grampound is at least doubtful. I may here remark that no evidence whatever is forthcoming for the location of Ptolemy's Voliba either at Grampound or anywhere else.

in the church. The stone is a squared column, 5 ft. 7 in. high by 15 in. wide; the inscription, which is not deeply cut but quite legible, runs as follows (fig. 3) :

IMP
DO NO
MARC
CASSI
5 ANIO

Imp(eratori) [C(aesari)] Do(mino) No(stro)
Marc(o) Cassiano [Latinio Postumo pio fel(ici)
aug(usto)]: 'to the Emperor Caesar our
Lord Marcus Cassianus Latinus Postumus,
pious, fortunate, august': from line 5 the
inscribed face has been flaked off, and though

the restoration of the name is certain the concluding epithets are probable only. An almost exact duplicate of this stone was the



FIG. 3. Milestone at Breage ($\frac{1}{12}$).

lost C.I.L. vii, 1161, a milestone found on the border of Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the road from the Gaer to Llanio. The only other epigraphical relic of Postumus in Britain is the title Postumiana applied to the Dacian cohort at Birdoswald twice (C.I.L. vii, 820, 822) on stones in the now vanished Naworth collection. The Breage stone is therefore the only surviving inscription in Britain dating from the long reign of the vigorous and successful usurper who held Britain, Spain, and Gaul from 258 to 268.

3. In 1889 the Rev. W. Iago found an inscription on a squared column of local slate, 4 ft. 11 in. high by 12 in. wide and 8 in. thick, built into the stile at the eastern entrance to Tintagel churchyard. It now stands in the south transept of the church. The inscription has been published more than

once, notably by Haverfield in *Ephem. Epigr.* vii, 1095. As I read it, it runs (fig. 4):

i MP C G
VAL .
LIC IN

A row of dots above line 1 represents a roughly-picked rule such as exists above the first line of the St. Hilary stone. In line 2 the A and L are tied and followed by a stop somewhat resembling a centurial mark; in line 3 the cutter has after LIC begun a second C in error, and leaving it incomplete has continued the word later in the line. The last stroke of the



FIG. 4.
Milestone at Tintagel ($\frac{1}{12}$).



FIG. 5.
Milestone at Trethevey ($\frac{1}{12}$).

N is crowded on to the very arris of the stone. In reading the inscription it is necessary to distinguish the Roman chiselling from marks of a different character made by sharpening pointed implements in later times.

The text appears to run [I]mp(eratori) C(aesari) G(aio) Val(erio) Licin(io): 'to the Emperor Caesar Gaius Valerius Licinius.' But the emperor Valerius Licinianus Licinius (308-324) bore no name beginning with G; and this, together with the confused cutting of line 3, led Mommsen to suspect a contamination of Licinius with Galerius Valerius Maximianus. But it is easier, bearing in mind the extraordinary errors which often occur on milestones, to believe that the G is a simple mistake and that the cutter was doing his best to name Licinius.

4. At Trethevey, the site of the reputed monastery of St. Piran,

a mile and a half east of Tintagel, is a squared granite column 4 ft. 6 in. high, 12 to 14 in. broad, and 10 in. thick. It has been used as a gate-post, and two dowel-holes for the insertion of hinges have been sunk in the inscribed face; the stone has cracked off at the level of the upper dowel-hole, and the top of the stone is lost, but the loss can hardly amount to more than five or six inches. The remainder of the stone is now carefully preserved by being cemented into a paving against the wall of the house near which it was found in 1919 by Mr. W. B. Harris. It was seen, some time afterwards, by Mr. Henry Jenner and Sir W. Flinders Petrie, who recognized it as a Roman milestone, and it is to the latter that I owe my first information as to its existence.

The inscription is shallow and much weathered, but four lines can be read with certainty, and there are unmistakable traces of two other lines, at the beginning and end respectively (fig. 5):

C DOMI NGAL LOET 5 VOLVS	[Imp(eratoribus)] C(aesaribus) Domi(nis) N(ostris) Gallo et Volusiano . . .]: 'to the Emperors Caesars our Lords Gallus and Volusianus.' The C at the end of line 1 is too faint for absolute certainty, but it looks as if line 1 had run IMP C. This, regarded as a plural, is of course
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incorrect: but so, in any case, is DOMIN, whether we understand it as reading *domi(nis) n(ostris)* or *domin(is) nostris*, alternatives equally discreditable to the cutter's style. The text is, however, clear; nor would the solecism be removed by dating the stone to 251, when Volusian was not yet raised to the rank of Augustus. Otherwise the date would be 251-253.

3. The Roads

While of these stones only nos. 1 and 3 were known, it could be plausibly asked whether they were milestones at all, or only honorific inscriptions. But the addition of two others makes doubt on this head almost impossible. They conform in every particular to the types of milestone usual in the late third and fourth centuries, and there is no reason for refusing them the name of milestones except the difficulty of identifying the roads on which they stood.

We seem to be concerned with two roads or groups of roads: one skirting the shore of Mounts Bay, the other running along the shelf between the high moors and the cliff-top near Tintagel. With regard to the former, there is a straight road, now disused, running from St. Hilary south-eastward for nearly six miles to

the harbour at Porthleven. It is traceable throughout its length by lanes or footpaths, and beyond St. Hilary signs of it are visible as far as Ludgvan. Ludgvan is on the borders of the old tin-mining area of Penwith, and Porthleven is the first safe¹ natural harbour along the south coast, starting from Land's End. If Penwith tin had to be shipped along the south coast, and if the sailors did not wish to double Land's End on every voyage, Porthleven was the best harbour they could have chosen. No

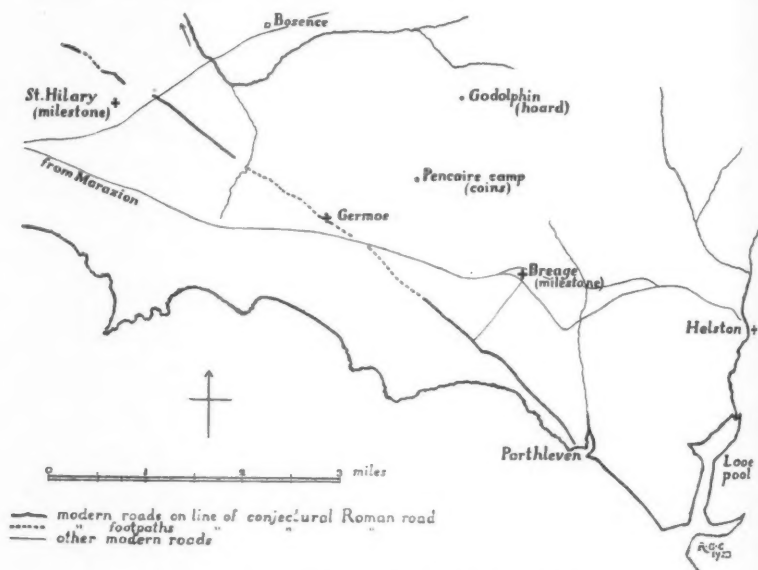


FIG. 6. The neighbourhood of St. Hilary and Breage.

Roman remains have been found here; but it is tempting to conjecture that the St. Hilary milestone marks a road by which tin was regularly brought, from Ludgvan and beyond, to this convenient port.

The stone at Breage is on the old road from Marazion to Helston, but though this is certainly a very old road there is nothing about it that suggests a Roman line, and this stone may possibly mark another road connecting Porthleven with the interior, this time with a mining-district outside the Penwith peninsula.

¹ Mr. Jenner expresses some doubt as to whether Porthleven was a safe natural harbour in Roman times, though no doubt there was always a creek of some sort there.

That there were other routes for the carrying of tin in south-western Cornwall can hardly be doubted. Our Fellow and local secretary Mr. Henry Jenner, to whom I am indebted for much kind assistance, tells me that a straight trackway leading from the Camborne district to the natural harbour of Hayle is marked as an old road in maps of two hundred years ago, and this may well be Roman; further, the various hoards found on the banks of

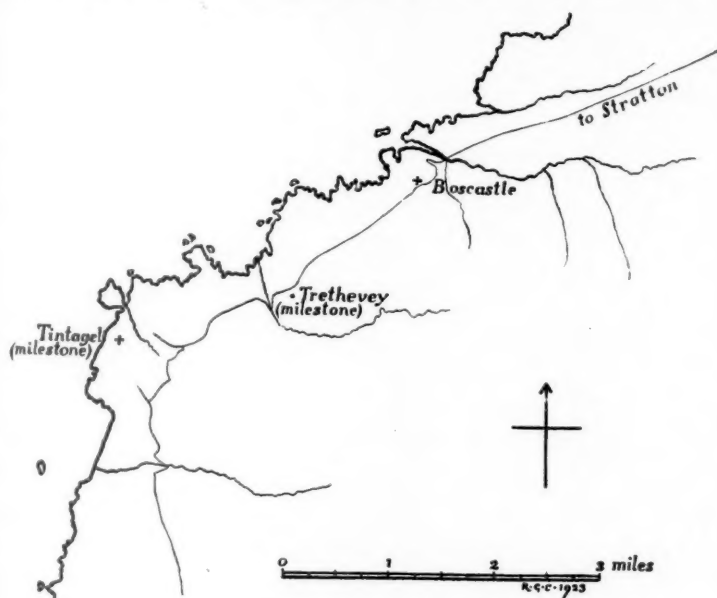


FIG. 7. The neighbourhood of Tintagel.

the Helford River point to the probability of Roman ports at such places as Gweek.

When we turn to the Tintagel area, the facts are far harder to interpret plausibly. Tintagel church and Trethevey are nearly two miles apart by a road which, if not straight, is as straight as the ground permits, and two miles beyond Trethevey such a road might either come down to the sea at Boscastle or strike inland and aim by easy ways at Exeter; or it might follow the modern main road to Stratton. But there is no evidence that it does any of these three things; and why a Roman road should have come to Tintagel at all I cannot see. We can hardly suppose that the Romans were constructing a coastal road from the neighbourhood of Bude to that of Padstow: for if so, they would not have

brought it out to the very brink of Tintagel cliffs, but would have cut off the corner by keeping nearly a mile away inland. And we cannot suppose that the Tintagel milestone has been brought far from the place where it was found, for it has not been put to any important use. Tintagel is not on the way from anywhere to anywhere: neither is it a natural terminus for any road. It is not a good harbour; its only value is its military value, and if the Romans had wished to fortify this coast against sea-raiders in the middle of the third century, they might have fortified Tintagel in the same way in which, a century or more later, they fortified Scarborough. But hitherto no Roman fortified site has been found here, and in general the Roman occupation of Cornwall is strikingly unmilitary. A small Roman earthwork which appears to be a signal-station of the Yorkshire coast type was explored some years ago by Mr. St. George Gray on the coast of North Devon near Lynton;¹ and this implies that others await discovery, for a signal-station in the nature of the case involves other signal-stations. But so far as we know, these signal-stations belong to the late fourth century, and we can hardly assume that they were being built in Cornwall about 250.

The Tintagel-Trethevey road therefore remains, to me at least, an unsolved problem, and one which demands for its solution further discoveries. It does not seem to be accounted for by the requirements of the tin trade: it hangs in the air at both ends, for the so-called Roman road leading from Week St. Mary to Stratton and beyond is as yet unproved:² and all that I can do at the moment is to commend the problem to the attention of those who know the district better than I.

APPENDIX: ALLEGED ROMAN ROADS

It may be desirable here to mention such roads in Cornwall as have to the writer's knowledge been called Roman by persons speaking with some degree of authority.

1. *Stratton*. The place-name naturally suggests Roman roads, but appears to be derived from the river Strat. Borlase (*Cornwall*, 335-6) saw an old causeway running east and west through the town, and traced it for 2 miles east of Stratton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west.

¹ *Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor*, by H. St. G. Gray. *Trans. Devonshire Assoc.* xlv, 703-17 (1912). I am indebted to Mr. Bushe-Fox for pointing out to me the significance of this site.

² Though Mr. O. G. S. Crawford kindly tells me that an unrecorded earthwork, suspiciously Roman in appearance, has lately been seen near this road, a little south of Helebridge.

He thought this to be a Roman road, but there is no evidence that it is Roman.

2. *Stratton-Week St. Mary*. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford tells me that this was once marked as 'Roman Road' on the O.S. maps. It is not so marked on the 1905 edition, nor is there anything obviously Roman about its lay-out. For a possibly Roman earthwork on it, see p. 110, note 2.

3. *Stratton-Tintagel-St. Endellion-St. Minver-Rock*. Maclean (*Trigg Minor*, i, 484; iii, 8) calls this 'the ancient great road', and thinks it may have been used as early as the Roman period, but does not think it a Roman road in the proper sense. He points out that it enters St. Minver parish at a place called Plain Street. Iago thought this a Roman road.

4. *Camelford-St. Minver-Rock*. Now locally called 'the Roman Road' (information from Police-Sergeant Turner, through Mr. Jenner): this looks like a legacy from some local antiquary.

5. *Stratton-Camelford-Bodmin*. Borlase (*Cornwall*, 331) thought this might be Roman, but without evidence.

6. *Lostwithiel-Liskeard*. Borlase saw a raised causeway with quarries on either side, beginning a furlong east of Lostwithiel bridge and running towards Liskeard (*Cornwall*, 333). This he thought Roman, but without evidence of date. He also saw causeways west of Lostwithiel, but these were fragmentary and doubtful.

7. *The Giant's Hedge*. This earthwork was thought by Borlase (*Cornwall*, 333) to be a Roman road.

8. *Week St. Mary-Tregear-Bosence*. Mr. Greenaway's conjectural line (*Antiq. Journ.* iii, 237: see above, p. 103).

9. *Camborne-Hayle*. This old road 'left the line of the present high road between Roseworthy and the top of Conner Downs, and passed through Angarrack and Guildford and so by High Lanes to the middle of Hayle, hitting the estuary not far from where the Carnsew inscribed stone (Hübner, *Inscr. Brit. Christ.* 7) was found' (letter from Mr. Jenner). An old road which if Roman might be a branch of this was discovered quite recently 6 ft. below the surface at Luggans Mill, a mile north-east of Hayle.

10. Mr. Jenner suggests to me that various roads converging at Gweek may have been Roman; and that the Helford River was used as a harbour is almost certain. But the suggestion is only tentative and evidence is admittedly lacking.

11. *Ludgvan-St. Hilary-Porthleven*. The writer's conjecture.

In the present state of our knowledge, not one of these roads can be called Roman with any degree of confidence.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., for permitting me to make use of materials collected for the Roman section of the Cornish *Victoria County History*, which were especially valuable in the construction of the map.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. L. KINGSFORD had known the St. Hilary stone for fifty years and had tried to read it before it was taken inside the church. Mr. Collingwood thought it improbable that the stone had been brought from a distance; but St. Hilary church contained much granite that had been brought ten or twelve miles and there was none within four or five miles, though other stone was available close by. As to the course of the Roman road, he pointed out that where field-paths were so numerous, one could probably be found in any direction desired. St. Hilary was the centre of a tin-mining district, with a population half what it was a century ago; and the road from Marazion to Breage probably ran through it, reaching there its highest level. He preferred to Porthleven the more accessible harbour of St. Michael's Mount, in the most sheltered part of the bay.

Mr. QUARRELL had examined the Tintagel stone in its original position, where it was awkwardly placed, and the Vicar was to be congratulated on moving it. As there seemed to be no reason for its original erection in that isolated spot, he concluded that it had been moved there after the Roman period.

Mr. BOSANQUET thought the paper a contribution to the history of Cornwall, which might throw light on a subject that also concerned the north of England—the earliest date of the Irish raids. There was a reference to them in the third century, and it was clear that the Irish were for some time the most formidable enemies of Britain. The settlement of Pembroke was dated by the Irish A.D. 270 and raids on both coasts of Cornwall may have quickly followed.

Dr. WHEELER doubted whether the Cornish tin mines were open at the date indicated by local finds of coins, whereas in Wales Roman coins were found in ancient workings. The coin-deposits increased in Cornwall at the time of the Irish raids, but it was not clear whether they were due to mining or military activity.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD said the discussion had enlightened him on local history, and St. Hilary as a mining centre became more important than he had believed. The road from Marazion to Helston was certainly ancient but had not a Roman lay-out. He had studied the field-paths on the map, but in no other direction could he see any that had a direct course of five miles. Further study along the Bristol Channel might help to date the Irish raids, and there was some evidence of tin-mining, but at present not much. An ingot of the fourth century had a government stamp, and there were also indications of Roman stream-works.

An Anglo-Saxon Cremation-burial of the Seventh Century in Asthall Barrow, Oxfordshire

By E. THURLOW LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 6th December 1923]

FOUR and a half miles west of Witney on the south side of the high road from that town to Burford, and immediately opposite the point at which the by-road to the villages of Asthall and



FIG. 1. Asthall Barrow from south-west.

Swinbrook descends steeply into the valley of the Windrush from the high ridge along which the main road passes, stands Asthall Barrow (fig. 1), one of the most prominent landmarks in the whole county. It commands an unrivalled view of the Thames valley from Lechlade to Wytham Hill. Northwards across the Windrush valley Leafield Barrow stands out on the sky-line; southwards appear Faringdon Hill and beyond it the Berkshire Downs at White Horse Hill, while to the south-east across the high ridge on the right bank of the Thames at Tubney, Sinodun Hill near Dorchester comes into view with the Chilterns in the distant background.

In the middle of August last Mr. George S. Bowles informed me that he was then engaged in excavating the barrow, and he

brought some of the objects discovered to date desiring me to express an opinion upon them.

Recognizing at once the importance of the discoveries, I asked him to carry out certain supplementary operations which he kindly consented to do, at the same time inviting me to accompany him on a visit of inspection. I suggested to him that it was desirable that the results of his excavations should be published, and I undertook to write an account to present to this Society, a task towards the completion of which Mr. Bowles has very materially assisted by supplying me with all the information I required as well as with the excellent plan of the barrow and of the actual extent of the operations surveyed by himself (fig. 2).¹

Mr. Bowles has in addition, with the consent of Lord Redesdale on whose property the barrow stands, generously presented all the objects discovered to the Ashmolean Museum, to which by reason both of their unusual character and of their local interest they constitute a very welcome and important accession.

The ordnance datum mark at the junction of the Asthall road is 428 ft. The ground on which the barrow stands is, however, a few feet higher, in addition to which the barrow itself rises 12 ft. above the level of the field, so that the summit of the barrow is over 440 ft. above sea-level, and a clump of beeches and fir planted on it add to its conspicuousness.

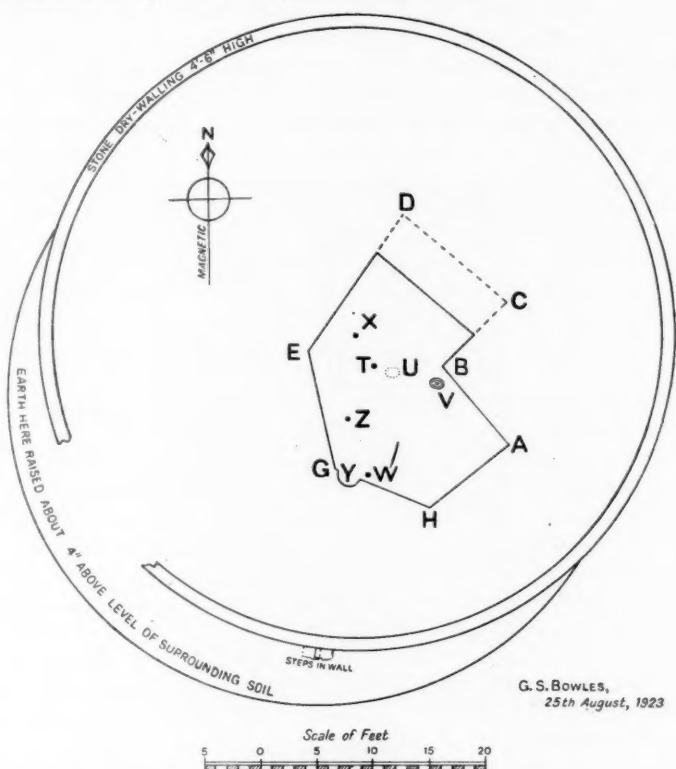
The barrow at the present day measures 55 ft. in diameter, being surrounded by a dry stone wall $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, in the construction of which it is evident the sides of the mound have been shorn down. Further, it seems probable, as will appear more clearly in the subsequent account, that in the same process the centre of the barrow has been displaced, since abutting on the wall to the south is a piece of ground, clearly distinguishable from the surrounding field, which must certainly at one time have formed part of the circumference of the barrow itself (see Plan, fig. 2).

Mr. Bowles began operations by sinking a shaft 12 ft. square in the centre of the barrow, as now preserved, to a depth of 12 ft., and further extensions were subsequently made in all cases descending to and below the level of the field. The material of which the mound was formed was found to consist of earth mixed with stones and, as was demonstrated by the section of the walls of the shaft, had never previously been disturbed.² Here and there in the body of

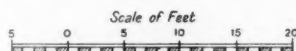
¹ Mr. Bowles has also kindly supplied the photographs shown in figs. 1 and 3.

² Permission to excavate was sought by a friend for Professor Rolleston in 1872, but was not obtained.

the mound occurred sherds of pottery, most of them considerably abraded and many of them apparently of Roman date.



G. S. BOWLES,
25th August, 1923



DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>X. Apparent centre of existing walling.</p> <p>T. First piece of vase found here.</p> <p>U. Hole about 2' deep and 18" in diameter, lined with pitched stones resting on ash-level, containing loose earth only.</p> <p>V. Thickest ash, about 6" thick. Gilt bronze ornament, bronze ring and silver strap-end found here.</p> | <p>W. Several pieces of vase found here.</p> <p>Y. Base of cavity found in soil of tumulus.</p> <p>Z. Three pieces of vase, one nearly complete draughtsman, and bronze strap-tag found here in ash-layer.</p> |
|--|---|

FIG. 2. Plan of Asthall Barrow.

At a depth of 12 ft. the floor was found to have been covered with a layer of yellowish clay, a material entirely foreign to the site of the barrow, which must have been brought up from the valley of the Windrush, three-quarters of a mile away. This

layer of clay extended over the whole portion of the floor uncovered during the excavations, but was found to fade away beyond the point *B* on the plan, while it was still much in evidence around *G*, the southern limit of the present excavations, thus affording further proof of the displacement of the centre of the barrow at the time when the wall was constructed. On the clay lay abundant remains of charcoal and ashes, in some places, as at *V*, nearly 6 in. thick, in others forming no more than a thin covering to the clay. Charred remains of what must have been timber of considerable size were observed between *G* and *H*.

The objects to be described were all recovered from this burnt layer; they consist of large quantities of calcined bones, fragments of fused bronze together with a very little silver, pieces of ivory and sherds of pottery. No iron, except one small formless fragment and minute pieces of rivets or nails, has come to light.

At the point *U* a pit 2 ft. in depth and 18 in. in diameter, had been excavated into the shaly Oolite rock which crops up nearly to the surface on the summit of the ridge.

A somewhat larger pit, 2½ ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep was discovered at *Y*, and the condition of discovery enabled an interesting observation to be made right in a corner of part of the excavation, where a tall cylindrical cavity with a blunt-pointed upper end was revealed in the body of the mound immediately above the pit (fig. 3).

This cavity measured 4 ft. in height and 1½ ft. in diameter. As it is quite evident that no cavity of this nature could have been left in the original process of building the mound, two possible explanations of its presence are offered.

First, that the pit in the floor must have been covered with some perishable material which on decaying allowed the earth of the mound to slip down gradually into the pit leaving an elongated cavity above it, the cubic capacity of the hole and of the cavity being approximately equal. Secondly, that the place of the cavity was originally filled by a large wooden stake with a blunt upper end, which post eventually perished. It is to be noted, however, that the pit in the floor was filled with loose blackish soil and that the cavity above ground level was entirely empty. Had a post been set up, presumably after the extinction of the funeral pyre to mark the centre of the future barrow, the pit must have been rammed full to hold the post in position. The decay of the post would then have left a deposit above ground which, to judge from the streaky condition of the walls of the cavity, the gradual trickling of moisture carrying down particles from the walls

would have tended to increase. The absence of any clay over the pit nevertheless suggests that the second explanation of the cavity may be the correct one.

Two large masses of freestone, revealed at different points in the excavation below the clay floor, were thought at first possibly to be the cover-stones of cists below, but the bedding of the Oolite shale against their sides, apart from their shapelessness,

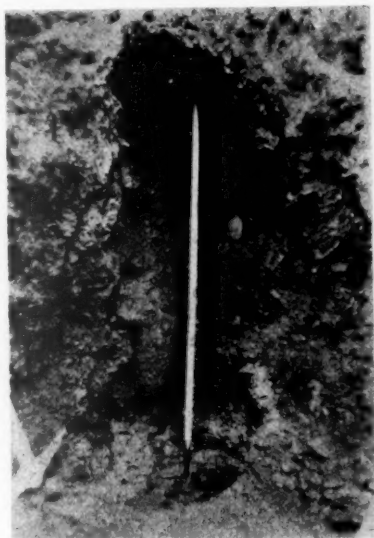


FIG. 3. Cavity in mound.

showed them to be no more than outcrops of freestone at the top of the ridge.

All the material taken from the burnt layer, as well as the clay layer itself, was passed through the sieve, and it is doubtful if much escaped, the keen observation of Mr. Tom Arnold and his five helpers, by whom the actual work of excavation was carried out.

The following are the objects recovered from the ash-layer :—

Bones. All the bones had been subjected to intense heat and had been shattered into such small fragments that identification is more than difficult. Mr. L. H. D. Buxton, of the Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford, who has kindly examined them, states that so far as he is able to judge the majority of the frag-

ments are not human. Recognizably human, however, appear to be a cervical vertebra of small size and the fangs of two incisor teeth.

Ivory and bone (fig. 4). (1) A few nearly complete gaming-pieces and fragments of several others, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, flat below and convex above (fig. 4, left side). Similar gaming-pieces have been found in graves of the early Anglo-Saxon period, as at Sarre (fifty from one grave) and in Derbyshire

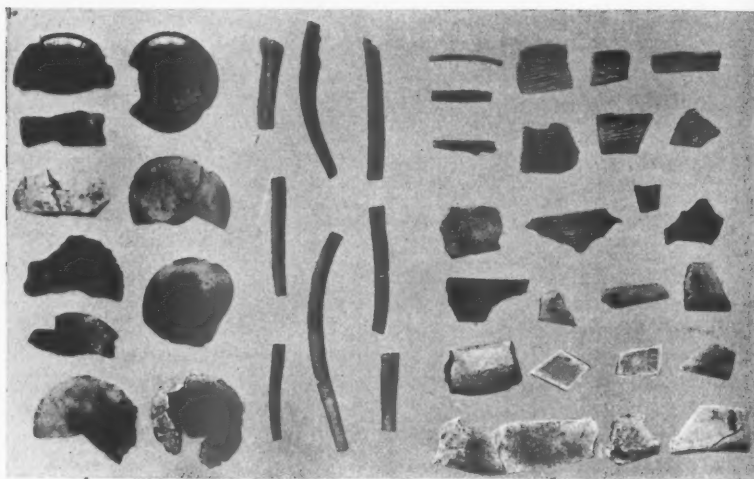


FIG. 4. Objects in ivory and bone (c. $\frac{1}{2}$).

(twenty-eight), while the Taplow Barrow, dating from the seventh century, furnished a set of thirty.¹

(2) Pieces of shaped ivory, probably the inlay of a casket (fig. 4, right side). All have been scored on their under side or along their narrow edge, in the former case usually only with parallel lines, in the latter with either diagonal or criss-cross lines (see upper rows). In form they vary considerably. Narrow rods, small diamond-shaped plaques, pieces of parallel-sided plaques $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, with a low convex transverse section. Akin to this last class is the large piece shown in the bottom row, but the purport of its shape is quite uncertain.

(3) Pieces of slender rods of bone, slightly curved and tapering towards their lower end, where they are round in section. Higher up they are flattened on the inner side of the curve. What these

¹ G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, iv, 413.

rods may be is rather a mystery, but it is suggested that they are parts of hairpins.¹

Metal (fig. 5). The greater quantity of metal consists of fragments of bronze fused beyond all recognition of their original form or purpose. Altogether over 1½ lb. weight of such fragments have been recovered. In addition a few small pieces of silver,



FIG. 5. Silver and bronze objects.

two of which appear to have belonged to some small vase (*A*), one of them having a narrow moulded rim. A third silver object is a narrow band $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, ornamented with four beads alternating with three rows of dots (*F*). A small silver nail or rivet with lozenge-shaped head was also found.

In bronze we may first note a heavy ring (*K*) from a cast bronze bowl, probably of the low shape with two drop handles and open-work foot like that from Faversham (Baldwin Brown, plate CXIV,

¹ In confirmation of Mr. Howel Williams's suggestion (see discussion, p. 125) Prof. E. S. Goodrich has identified these rods as branchiostegal rays of a large Telesotean fish, not certainly *Lophius*. They show, however, unmistakable signs of having been shaved down by human agency.

4) and a piece of sheet bronze (*H*), also part of a bowl like those in Anglo-Saxon graves (Baldwin Brown, plates CXVI-CXVIII).

Of two studs or rivet-heads (*E*), one of thin bronze is of crescent shape with a double row of punched triangles round the edge, and has remains of iron behind; the other, only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, has a low rim enclosing a sunk field, from the centre of which rises a low boss.

A small hinged attachment (*G*), $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{9}{16}$ in. wide, is composed of a small plate decorated transversely with ribbings



FIG. 6. Gilt bronze ornament (partly restored) (c. $\frac{1}{2}$).

and punched ring-and-dot ornaments. At the back are two short rivets and remains of a very thin second plate. Along one edge are three perforated lugs through which passes the iron pin on which works the other half of the attachment, a doubled plate, longitudinally ribbed and folded so close that the material secured between it must have been very thin.

The more perfect objects are three in number. The first (*B*) is a very neat suspensory attachment, c. 2 in. long, consisting of a rectangular open-work frame, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, to the upper end of which is fixed a loop of wire with one end passing through the top of the frame and burred on the inner side, thus forming a swivel. At the other end of the frame is a fixed ring on which hangs a narrow looped band, the ends of which have been riveted together over a thong of leather or other material.

The second is a strap-tab (*D*), $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide with remains of two rivets at the hinder end. It has a border of two ribs enclosing a row of dots. Within this are three panels, the

two outer of which are filled with elongated zigzag ornament, and are separated from a central panel of cable pattern by bands like the outer border.

The third and most important object (C) is of gilt bronze (fig. 6). It is imperfect and its purpose is unknown, since owing to its fragile condition it has been thought inadvisable to remove the accretion of oxide, charcoal, and ash from the back, where possibly there might be some attachment which would explain its use.¹ It is formed of an elongated pear-shaped plate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, with decoration executed by casting. At the point of the plate is a human face above which comes a twisted loop between line borders. Above this the rest of the plate is filled



FIG. 7. Hand-made vases, restored (c. $\frac{1}{2}$).

with an interwoven design composed of two doubled plain strands and two single trebly-ribbed bands. From each side towards the point springs a seated bird-like creature with its tail resting against the band above the human face, and with the claws of its foot reaching to the point of the plate. Both of these creatures are imperfect, but one has the neck preserved in addition to the lower parts of the body. The line-drawing on the figure represents an attempt at a restoration of the creatures as they originally were. Further discussion of this interesting piece is reserved to a later stage of this paper.²

Pottery. Only sherds were found. Some of these belong to two small vases of hand-made ware, plain, thin, one of a dark brown colour, the other apparently brownish grey, but in some pieces altered by the funeral fire to a light red. Their original

¹ Mr. Reginald Smith has drawn my attention to a buckle, of later date from Norway, of somewhat similar form (Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 689).

² Three small fragments of decorated bronze, one cast, the other embossed, were included in the mass of fused metal. Two have typical plaitwork designs, the third is zoomorphic.

shape, measuring respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 5 in., is suggested in fig 7.¹ That with the almost vertical rim is of a form to which I know no parallel from other Anglo-Saxon finds (fig. 7).

The rest of the sherds belong to a large bottle-shaped vessel of hard grey ware, made on the wheel and decorated with incised

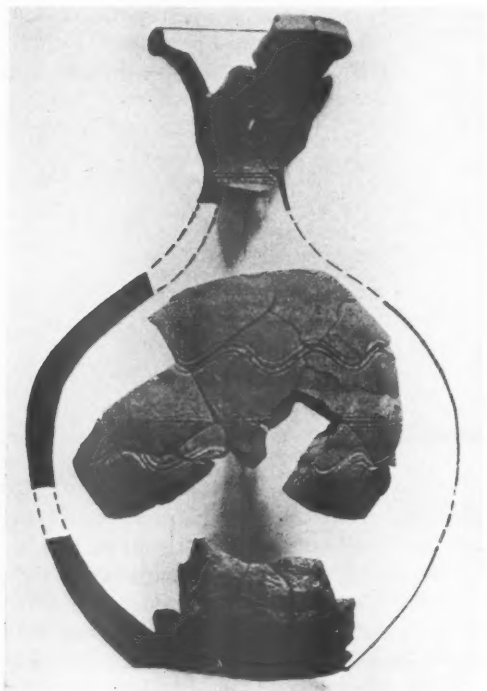


FIG. 8. Bottle-vase (c. $\frac{1}{3}$).

and stamped ornament. An attempted restoration (fig. 8) of the vase shows that it must originally have measured c. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. It had a wide funnel-shaped mouth with a moulded rim faintly grooved on the outside. The degree of heat which shattered the vase is well indicated by the deformation of this moulding on one of the two pieces of the rim which have been recovered from the mound, as also by the splintering which the lower part of the body has undergone.

¹ The restorations are indicated by plain lines.

The decoration is executed by two methods. First, by means of a triple-toothed comb with which one wavy band has been incised round the neck and three more round the body, as is shown by a large fragment constructed from several sherds. Secondly, by means of a roller stamp. Nowhere on the pieces preserved does this last pattern appear in its entirety, but the composition of the design, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, is perfectly clear (fig. 9). The outer border is formed of two close-set lines of minute rhomboids facing in opposite directions. Within these comes a line of minute zigzag, and in the middle an ingenious pattern in which a succession of small right-angled scalene triangles are set zigzag wise, each with its shortest side abutting on the



FIG. 9. Design executed with a roller-stamp on bottle-vase from Asthall Barrow, reconstructed ($\frac{1}{4}$).

second longest side of the one before it. Each of these triangles has a double frame-line, and on the inside of the inner frame is placed a triangular tooth on each side, sometimes two on the longer sides. This toothed pattern recurs on the inside of the smaller triangles formed by the junction of the double triangles with the incised lines which define this central band. The rolled pattern appears twice on the body between the incised wavy bands.

The same stamp has been used to decorate the neck, where, however, owing to the fact that the middle of the design coincides with the concave curve of the narrowest part of the neck, only the outer borders of the design have left their impress. Faint traces of the central band can, however, here and there be detected.

The date of the cremation. The evidence for this is mainly afforded by the object of gilt bronze described above. In the first place plaitwork like that on this pendant is such as is commonly associated with the system of Teutonic ornament known as Salin's Style II, which on the continent has been found

to synchronize with the seventh century. This dating is corroborated by the evidence from this country. As an example may be cited plaitwork associated, as on the Asthall ornament, with a human face on some small triangular silver plates in the British Museum from the Taplow Barrow,¹ a burial which undoubtedly is to be assigned to the seventh century. Similar work is to be seen on the embossed discs from Caenby, Lincolnshire.² Fortunately this dating for the Asthall ornament is strengthened by the preservation of a small but significant detail. This is the transverse line which is to be seen defining the upper end of the neck of the better preserved animal. It will be noticed that it is turned back under the neck, and a close examination shows that it turns forward at the top of the neck. It is clearly part of an almost right-angled line such as is commonly used to define the back of the head in zoomorphic ornament of the seventh century. Its peculiarity lies in the upper forward bend no longer forming part of the contour line of the head, but as it were a crest outside the top of the head. A close parallel, inasmuch as it occurs on a bird-like head, such as that of the Asthall creature must have been, is to be seen on the small gold buckle from Faversham in the British Museum.³ The treatment of the hip also accords with the other evidence of date.

Although somewhat in the nature of negative evidence, the wheel-made bottle-vase may be taken into consideration. All the pottery hitherto found in this West Saxon district is of the ordinary hand-made class whether from graves or from habitation-sites as at Sutton Courtenay. Only from the Jutish districts are wheel-made bottle-vases known, but they differ considerably in detail from the Asthall example. Their necks are often longer in proportion; their shoulders more sloping and their bodies oval; nor have they large well-made funnel-shaped mouths. Finally, though some of them are decorated, nothing like the scheme of ornament which appears on the Asthall vase has ever before been seen on pottery of the early Anglo-Saxon period. In view of this entirely novel pottery, coupled with the evidence of seventh-century dating, we are clearly face to face with as late a find as (perhaps even later than) any heretofore known of this period.

If that be so, a final question arises, Who were the people who raised this huge barrow over the remains of the funeral pyre of

¹ See also *British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, pl. v and fig. 72 from Taplow.

² *Ibid.*, fig. 104.

³ B. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, fig. 706; *British Museum Guide*, pl. i, fig. 3.

one of their dead, and that a person evidently of high rank? All that we know of cremation in early Anglo-Saxon times tends to show that this rite, though not universal, belongs to the first period of the settlements, and that it was gradually displaced by inhumation. This is certainly true of the West Saxons. It is therefore hardly conceivable that around the middle of the seventh century any person of high standing in that tribe (for such must he, or more probably she, have been) should have been buried according to what would have been regarded as a heathen rite, when we remember that Christianity had made such strides among them that Cynegils is said to have been baptized at Dorchester, Oxon., in 635 when a bishopric was established there.

Is this barrow a relic of the period of attacks on the West Saxon kingdom by that stout old heathen Penda of Mercia?

Unfortunately we have no means of answering the question.¹

DISCUSSION

Mr. HOWEL WILLIAMS thought that the hairpins were really the fused branchiostegal supports of the angler-fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), like the specimen found by himself in a secondary burial within a Bronze Age tumulus near Gorsedd, Flintshire (*Arch. Cambrensis*, 7th ser., vol. i, 287 and vol. ii, 151). It would be about 6 in. long and have a deep groove at the stouter end, though the canal structure would be lost by fusion. Authorities at the Natural History Museum had pronounced his specimen artificial; others at Liverpool decided in favour of bone, and chemical analysis had placed its nature beyond all doubt.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that the predominance of interlacing and the chain pattern on the Asthall ornament pointed to the seventh century, and the design was not unlike the Vendel style of Sweden. The Irish of the Viking period might have adopted that idea for their pendent pin-heads. The wavy lines of the jug recalled the Kentish bottles, and the bowls approached the profile of some glass vessels of

¹ Dr. Cyril Fox in his recently published *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 279, states that 'it is on historical grounds improbable that cremation survived into the seventh century in Eastern England', and in the course of his arguments he questions the validity of some archaeological evidence cited by me (*Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements*, p. 74) for such survival. The material to which he takes exception comes from Girton, and, if invalid, only affects the problem so far as Eastern England is concerned.

Dr. Fox makes no comment on the evidence from Marton, Warwickshire, since it is outside the Cambridge region. But that evidence still stands as an argument for the survival of cremation into the seventh century, and the new material from Asthall has justified my contention to the hilt.

the period. There was evidently more to be found in the barrow, and every effort should be made to complete the exploration.

Mr. LEEDS replied that he believed the human bones belonged to a cremated woman, but at present had not sufficient evidence to prove the sex. Mr. Bowles had shown himself willing to proceed, and any further finds would be communicated in due course.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. E. E. Dorling) regretted that cremation had destroyed so much of the evidence; but only about one-half had been explored, and it was a pity that a full report could not be given of such an important burial. Thanks were due to Mr. Leeds for his careful account, and to Mr. Bowles for allowing and encouraging the excavation.

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Two Prehistoric Vessels

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

[Read 6th December 1923]

BEFORE being presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. W. Smith, two pottery vessels of exceptional interest were exhibited to the Society on 6th December 1923, and are here illustrated from photographs. Both have been made up from fragments, but the result is unusually successful inasmuch as the fractures were recent and very little was missing in either case, the profiles above all being complete and the bases unquestionable.

Except for a fragment giving a diameter of 1 ft., the first (pl. XXVI, no. 1) is the largest extant specimen of the indigenous Neolithic bowl, recognized in 1910 as a type peculiar to this country on the strength of finds at Peterborough (*Archaeologia*, lxii, 336). It is 9.7 in. high, with a maximum diameter of 11.5 in. and a base 0.8 in. thick; and it differs from the smaller hemispherical specimens in being much deeper in proportion, and having the bottom sufficiently flattened to allow it to stand, however insecurely (see section, fig. 1). The ware is dark brown, but yellowish at the base which alone is devoid of ornament, the body being covered with horizontal bands of finger-nail impressions. Normally the lower half of the body is unornamented, and in this case the distinction is still marked by the five lines dividing the impressions (fig. 1), only on the upper part of the body and for one third of the circumference. The deep hollow moulding above is, as usual, well defined; but the convex lip is

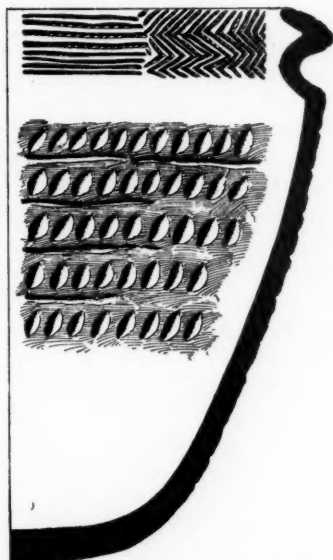


FIG. 1. Section and details of Wallingford bowl.

remarkable in having herring-bone pattern in cord technique for two-thirds of the circumference, while the remainder has longitudinal grooves produced by the same tool; and it should be remarked that the horizontal lines on the body overlap the junction of the two patterns on the lip (fig. 1), as the divisions do not correspond. There is no ornament inside the lip or within the hollow moulding; and the finger-nail impressions are said by Mr. Leeds, in his account of recent finds at Peterborough (*Journal*, ii, 237), to indicate a late stage in the evolution of this type, which is known to overlap the Bronze Age beaker. The incised lines on the body, unlike the corded grooves on the lip, may also be described as a late feature, like the finger-nail impressions (*Journal*, ii, 331).

Apart from the technical merits of the bowl, the site and manner of its discovery are equally remarkable. Though broken in dredging, it must have been lying intact for nearly 4,000 years superficially buried in the bed of the Thames opposite Mongewell House, three quarters of a mile south of Wallingford bridge. The name is proof enough of an ancient passage of the river in this neighbourhood, and the bowl was found just at the foot of the earthwork called Grim's Dyke, which can still be traced most of the way from this site across the Chilterns, south of Nettlebed and Bix to Henley-on-Thames.¹ Nor was this bowl found alone: two smaller specimens, luckily intact, were dredged up on the same day at the same spot, and remain in the possession of Mr. G. W. Smith, who allowed them to be illustrated in the Peterborough paper already quoted (pl. XXXVIII, figs. 2, 3, p. 341); one of these is ornamented all over, the smaller one only on the upper part of the body.

Other specimens from the Thames are in the British Museum, from Mortlake (*Archaeologia*, lxii, pl. XXXVII, fig. 3) and Hedsor near Cookham (*Journal*, i, 316), the sites being almost in a straight line thirty-eight miles long, with Hedsor precisely in the middle.

Mr. Leeds has described a number of fragments belonging to similar bowls from Peterborough (*Journal*, ii, 220) and Buston Farm, Astrop, Northants (Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, *Report for 1912*, p. 114), quoting in illustration fragments found by General Pitt Rivers in Dorset (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iv, plates 261, 294, 298, and 304).

In view of the resemblances noticed between some of the fragments from West Kennet long-barrow and specimens from Finland (*Archaeologia*, lxii, 346), it is desirable to mention a small

¹ J. S. Burn, *History of Henley-on-Thames*, p. 14; Emily J. Climençon, *Guide to Henley-on-Thames*, p. 7.



No. 1



No. 2

Two prehistoric vessels from the Thames ($\frac{1}{3}$)

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vase, apparently 2.4 in. high, which in form and ornament recalls our native neolithic bowls: it comes from an inhumation cemetery of the Stone Age at Yaroslav, Danilov, north-east of Moscow, and is figured by Aspelin in *Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien*, i, 37, fig. 134, also in *Compte-rendu* of Stockholm Prehistoric Congress (1874), i, 296, fig. 37.

Very little had to be supplied in making up the fragments of Mr. G. W. Smith's other exhibit (pl. XXVI, no. 2), which was found on 15th December 1905 in a gravel-pit on Southern Hill, Reading, about 100 yds. south of Christchurch. It had been placed, no doubt accidentally, on a fine palaeolithic implement which belonged to the gravel; but there was nothing in or near it to supply a date or explain its purpose, and the vessel has to speak for itself. Its mean height is 8.7 in. and maximum diameter 11.8 in.; the ware, for a hand-made vessel of this size, is remarkably thin with a good deal of grit, the colour brown and the firing thorough. The only decoration is a pie-crust pattern on the outer edge of the lip; and the base is slightly hollowed.

Its most striking feature is the double curve of the profile, any constriction just above the foot being against the Bronze Age and Neolithic rule, but in accordance with an exotic Hallstatt type of central Europe. In England its nearest parallel seems to be an urn 7.7 in. high and 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter now in the British Museum, from a lake-dwelling at West Furze in Holderness, Yorks. (*Archaeologia*, lxii, 600, fig. 7), but though the shoulder is similar, the lip is plain, and the profile barely curved below.

The Holderness urn finds a parallel in the series from Nauheim in Hesse (seventeen miles north of Frankfurt-on-Main), attributed in the main to the period of La Tène (Quilling, *Die Nauheimer Fünde*, 1903, p. 23, type 15, and pl. III, fig. 34); and part of a similar vessel from Villeneuve-Saint Georges, nine miles south-east of Paris, is illustrated in *Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 1909, p. 252, fig. 17, but its date is not specified, and the form may be derived from the Hallstatt group, like one from the sixth barrow at Degenfeld, Ebingen, Würtemberg, in the British Museum (Iron Age Gallery, case 3).

Though other periods are practically eliminated, it is difficult to determine the century which witnessed the introduction of this type; and the question is now complicated by several recent finds of pottery belonging to centuries which, a few years ago, might have covered the Reading specimen. These are now represented by such finds as Hengistbury Head, (Mr. Bushe-Fox's *Report*), All Cannings Cross, Devizes (*Journal*, ii, 13), Eastbourne (*Journal*, ii, 356), and Wisley (*Journal*, iv, 40); but none of them contains

anything like the present exhibit. On the other hand, if discoveries continue at this rate, the problem will soon be solved, and the latter end of our Bronze Age dated with precision and finality.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE had seen in East Africa much pottery with curvature similar to that of the Reading urn, that being the easiest way to finish off the top. He had given to the Pitt-Rivers Museum a complete series showing how the vessels were built up, and there were parallels in the British Museum which he could identify as East African.

LORD FERRERS pointed out a similarity between the Wallingford bowl and Kaffir basket-work. The plaits were wound round and stitched together, the marks on the bowl recalling the stitches; and the profile as well as the rib-moulding reminded him of the method of building up a basket with lumpy plaits.

Mr. LEEDS said that Oxfordshire had no good Iron Age pottery, the district being then out of the main current of civilization, but a degenerate form of Bronze Age ware perhaps continued, and some pieces resembled the Wallingford specimen. It was a thin brown ware, exemplified in a series from Wytham, Berks., which had been found by the late Mr. Manning in Professor Rolleston's collection. The form was different but the texture corresponded, and there was the same absence of ornament, except for the pie-crust pattern. The ware seemed to be characteristic of the upper Thames valley during the period in question.

Mr. LYON THOMSON hesitated to criticize but asked a question with regard to the patch of streaks which appeared to be breaking away from the diaper patterns. Was the panel of decoration a primitive attempt to apply pattern in opposition to the all-over design? It would have been possible to produce a patch of colour with iron-oxide or some kind of dye.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. E. E. Dorling) said that Mr. Smith had once more brought antiquities of great interest before the Society, and the British Museum must be congratulated not only on acquiring the urns but on restoring the fragments in such a satisfactory manner. Thanks were accorded for the paper, and to Mr. G. W. Smith for exhibiting the specimens.

An unusual Beaker from Huntingdonshire

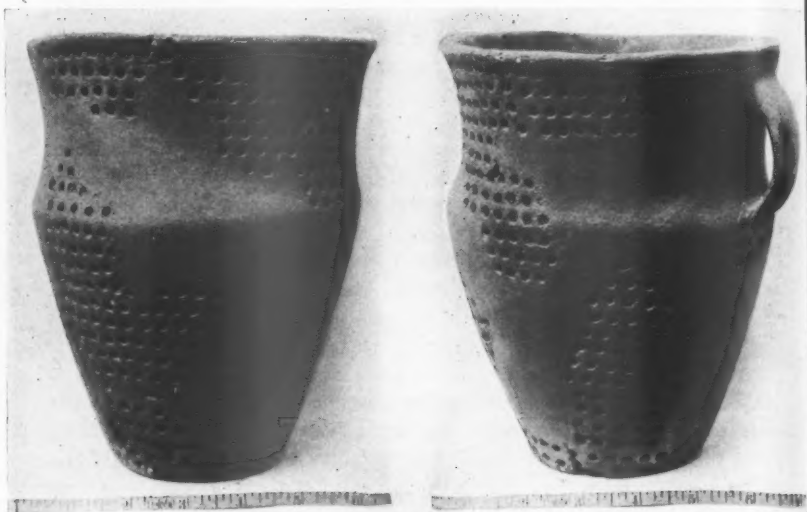
By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A.

A RECENT addition to the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge, is due to Mr. G. E. Daintree, of Boughton, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, and I have to thank the Curator, our Fellow Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, for permission to publish it.

It is a handled beaker of fine quality, well-baked, thin and hand-made, in colour greyish-white tinged here and there with yellow, of Abercromby's type B; 8.2 in. high, rim diameter 6.2 in., base diameter 3.2 in. The handle is decorated with finger-nail impressions, such as are not infrequently met with on beakers, but the body is covered with ornament not hitherto recorded in this country. This ornament, as the photographs show, consists of small deep cylindrical holes, very regularly and evenly distributed in horizontal bands. The holes have been made, and the cylinders of clay withdrawn, by the use, it is thought, of a hollow reed. That some such method was employed is rendered almost certain by the absence of any bulging of the surface of the vessel around the holes, such as must have resulted had the holes been pressed in the wet clay by a solid-ended tool. The average depth of the holes is 0.1 in.; their diameter is constant, nearly 0.2 in.

Continental parallels to this style of decoration occur in the Baltic area. I am much indebted to Mr. T. D. Kendrick for the following note:—'In the National Museum at Stockholm there are several sherds of a fairly substantial grey ware bearing a similar pitted ornament, but in combination with the more usual linear motives. There is also part of a large vessel, possibly of beaker or olla shape, ornamented solely by punched pits. These examples came from Östergötland, but the circular pit as a form of pottery decoration is found elsewhere in the North, and Mr. Reginald Smith has pointed out to me that its distribution is fully discussed by A. W. Brøgger (*Den Arktiske Stenalder i Norge* (Christiania, 1909), pp. 98, 139 seq., and for later examples see *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, v, 521 and vi, 138), who claims it as characteristic of his "Arctic-Baltic" cultural area. It occurs chiefly in the Swedish dwelling-sites of the late Stone Age and also in Finland and Baltic Russia. It seems possible, however, that it may also have

been known in Denmark, for the fragments of a very large beaker with a double row of sharply defined circular pits immediately below the lip, were found in one of the Danish passage-graves (Nordman, *Jaettestuer i Danmark* (Copenhagen, 1910), p. 92, fig. 66. For the pitted ornament on amber, dating from the period of the Danish dolmens, see *Aarbøger*, 1917, 139 and 144). There does not seem to be any record of similar sherds nearer home—in Holland or North Germany for instance—but it is



Beaker from Huntingdonshire.

perhaps worth noting that the "sieve" or "cheese-wring" pottery, so well represented in Central Europe, is believed to have been in use in Brandenburg or Posen as early as the Bronze Age' (*Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, ii, 391, vi, 109, and see also iv, 322).

No close parallels to the decoration have been recorded in Britain; there are, however, two beakers, from Berkshire (Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. i, pl. V, fig. 7), and Norfolk (*Norf. Arch.*, xviii, p. xlv), on which the ornament consists in part of small rings, impressed apparently by a hollow cylinder. The core was in these cases not withdrawn; and the connexion amounts to no more than the probability that instruments were used similar to that employed on our beaker.

In form the beaker closely resembles the large vase from

Somersham, Hunts., figured by Abercromby (*op. cit.*, pl. IX, fig. 76), which is also in the Cambridge Museum; but I find no record of any *handled* vessel of similar profile.

Nothing is known about the associations of our beaker, or of the circumstances in which it was found. It was in fragments when presented to the Museum, and the vessel is incomplete;¹ but the number of the fragments which have been preserved suggests that a perfect vessel carefully buried (and thus forming part of a sepulchral deposit) had been broken and partially recovered by the finder.

With respect to provenance, Mr. Daintree informs us that the beaker was certainly found in East Huntingdonshire, and that it probably came from Somersham. The attribution may be unhesitatingly accepted, since indirect evidence confirms it. Somersham is situated on a gravel-capped upland adjoining an ancient channel of the Great Ouse, a suitable site for early settlement; a beaker found in the parish has already been alluded to, and it is noteworthy that this beaker is similar in form to the example under consideration. East Huntingdonshire, being mainly dense forest bordered by fen, was almost entirely unoccupied in the Bronze Age; Ramsey and Somersham are the only two parishes whence pottery of this Age has been recorded (Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Map II).

The distribution in Britain of handled beakers, and of handled mugs of like character, may prove to be of importance in connexion with the history of the beaker-folk. Such, on the evidence collected by Abercromby (*op. cit.*, pl. XXI and p. 44), are almost entirely confined to Yorkshire and the Fen Basin. The beaker under consideration, and a handled mug from Fordham, Cambs. (also in the Museum), not included in Abercromby's corpus, provide confirmation of this limited distribution. Thus, of nine recorded specimens, three are from Yorkshire, five are from the Fen Basin, and one comes from Berkshire.

The Somersham beaker possesses certain features—a weak profile and a high shoulder—which are regarded by Abercromby as indicative of late date within the period covered by the beaker-culture in Britain; but it is perhaps advisable to refrain from expressing an opinion as to its date until more is known about the chronological range and geographical distribution of its peculiar ornament.

¹ The unornamented surfaces in the photographs show the extent of the restoration.

THE

Spanish Rock-shelter Paintings of Aeneolithic Age¹ (*Spanish Group III*)

By M. C. BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A.

IN the course of a conversation with the writer, the late Émile Cartailhac, of Toulouse, once expressed the opinion that, in localities where copper ore was plentiful and easily smelted, true Neolithic culture without the knowledge of the use of metal for purposes of tool-making was of brief duration as far as Europe and the Mediterranean basin were concerned. This applies to many parts of Spain, and we therefore should expect and do find a rich Aeneolithic culture flourishing over large areas of the country, while in neighbouring parts of Europe still only stone was employed for purposes of tool-making. It is important to study this culture, since it had its influence on the development of the early metal cultures elsewhere. Certainly a close connexion existed between parts of north-west Spain and Ireland from very early times, for certain engravings on rocks in Galicia recall some of those occurring in Ireland (e.g. those on the stone of Clonfinlough). Further, a number of dolmens, resembling those found in many places in Ireland (e.g. those near Sligo), occur in very large numbers in many districts—notably in south-east Portugal, on the Spanish frontier.

But the writer is not proposing to attempt a description of all the features of the Aeneolithic culture in Spain, nor to trace connexions with elsewhere. The object of this article is to concentrate on a single aspect of the culture which, just because it is peculiarly Spanish and imperfectly published, has been perhaps slightly overlooked by the prehistorian. The cave paintings and engravings of Palaeolithic age found in France and in the north and the extreme south of Spain are well known. The wonderful naturalistic pictures of bisons and other animals painted on the ceiling of Altamira are sufficiently famous to be reproduced in popular magazines. Again in the Eastern Spanish group (Spanish Group II), paintings, also naturalistic of a kind, but, unlike the first group, including many representations of men and hunting

¹ The term Aeneolithic is used to denote the period when copper, but not yet bronze, was in use.



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Photographs of some of the paintings of the Spanish Group III in the rock-shelter of Las Figuras near the village of Casas Viejas, SW. Spain

Inset: View of entrance to rock-shelter to right of cottage

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scenes—even that of two men climbing a ladder to a bees' nest to collect honey—are not unknown. English prehistorians have had plenty of opportunities of seeing reproductions of scenes such as that painted on the rock-shelter of Alpera depicting a man on bended knee about to shoot an arrow at a stag facing him which cares so little that it is putting its tongue out at him! But the later and much more conventionalized art has, for some reason or



FIG. 1. Map of the Spanish Peninsula showing the following sites: 1. Tajo Figuras, 2. Lubrín, 3. Velez Blanco, 4. Alpera, 5. Cantos de la Visera, 6. Jimena, 7. Sierra Morena, 8. Batuecas, 9. Peña Tú, 10. Cogul, 11. Marsoulas.

other, been rather less published, and is thus perhaps less easily available for study—a deplorable fact, for this Spanish Group III art, belonging chiefly to the Aeneolithic culture of the Peninsula, presents many features of considerable interest.

Having had occasion, after nearly ten years, to revisit a certain number of the localities the writer thought it might be of interest to describe the art and to give some of his impressions. All sorts of erroneous conclusions, in the case of the Palaeolithic as in the case of this later art, can be drawn from a mere study of reproductions at home. It cannot be too strongly urged that a certain number

of localities must be visited personally and that only afterwards can reproductions be truly interpreted.

Before beginning a description of the paintings or the impressions gained at the sites it will be necessary to say a word or two about their occurrence and distribution.

Occurrence.—As in the case of the Spanish Group II art these Aeneolithic rock-shelter paintings—engravings hardly seem to occur—are found in protected places under over-hanging rocks. Conditions have to be of such a nature that moisture in any quantity does not penetrate to the figures. Not that moisture alone would destroy them, but continuous damp induces the growth of lichen and moss which, by mechanical as well as chemical action, rapidly disintegrates the paintings. Limestones readily form rock-shelters. But limestone contains a certain amount of iron which, when the common grey lichen is absent, oxidizes to a brown colour; and it is found to be only worth while hunting for paintings in rock-shelters which show brown walls, thereby indicating absence of lichens and mosses. Limestone, however, is not the only rock which weathers into shelters. Sandstone is also an excellent material and many Aeneolithic localities occur in sandstone country, e.g. the district round the Laguna de la Janda in south-west Spain, etc. There is an example painted on gneiss in the Sierra de Lubrin—a range lying some little distance to the east of the Sierra Nevada.

Distribution.—This Spanish Group III art is very common in the south of the peninsula, in fact there are few suitable districts where an example is not known, and no doubt many more will be discovered and more still have been weathered away. In the south-west there is the large group round the Laguna de la Janda, while to the east in the province of Almeria there is the group round Velez Blanco. These two groups are linked by the isolated examples of Jimena and Lubrin, the former also making a connexion with the mountains of the Sierra Morena, etc., where localities are numerous, extending as far west as the Portuguese frontier. Still farther east examples are known, often found in rock-shelters already occupied by paintings of the Spanish Group II, e.g. Cantos de la Visera (Albacete). The central plateau is not a suitable district, and to the north and east of it localities hardly seem to occur, although to the west in Estremadura examples—in part of a slightly different type—are found at Las Batuecas. There is one locality north of the Cordillera Cantabrica near Vidiago (Asturias) known as Peña Tú. It consists of an isolated block of rock at the end of a high ridge with a wide view overlooking the coast, the rock itself forming a prominent land-

mark from below. On one side it is much undercut by weathering, and it is here that the paintings are found. They consist of a number of punctuations and conventionalized figures of men painted in red, an engraved and painted metal sword with rivet holes marked by punctuations, and a coffin-shaped idol recalling figures engraved and painted on dolmens (fig. 2). The whole forms quite an anomalous group and is the only known locality of its kind in the north. The figure of the sword dates the paintings as of metal age, while the conventionalized men and punctuations link it with the Spanish Group III of the south. The coffin-shaped idol is unique.

However, it is clear that the main focus of this art lay to the south.

Description of the Spanish Group III Art.—The figures are painted in reds or yellows (in two instances in white) the colouring material being derived from powdered mineral ores occurring native. The figures are usually isolated, although occasionally a scene is depicted, such as a man leading an animal or a child, a fighting scene, etc. Only animals surviving to-day are depicted, but the species are often impossible to determine owing to the high degree of conventionalization. Geometric signs, zigzags, punctuations, and the like are common; but above all, this group is characterized by the large number of human beings depicted, the drawings being very conventionalized.

It was considered formerly that Palaeolithic art was always naturalistic and that Neolithic and Aeneolithic art was always conventionalized—often so conventionalized as to have become a series of mere patterns. The only exceptions to this rule admitted were the human figures occurring in the Spanish Group II, which, though generally distorted or conventionalized, were clearly associated with the naturalistic representations of animals. It now appears more and more evident that in the last phases of Palaeolithic culture conventionalization set in to a very considerable extent, and, if Dr. Obermaier's theory is correct, most of the paintings on pebbles that are so often found in Azilian deposits are nothing more or less than symbols for the human form and are to be compared with certain of the earlier rock-shelter drawings. The writer is bound to admit that in his opinion this theory can be carried too far, although in certain cases such paintings on pebbles may have had this significance. But it certainly is a fact that conventionalization did set in at the end of Palaeolithic times as is shown by a study of the latest drawings at Marsoulas, etc., and as Neolithic folk do not seem to have been in the habit of decorating the walls of caves, it is difficult to dissociate the conventionalized human figures painted

on the walls of Castillo from the rest of the Palaeolithic art of the cave. This conventionalization, which seems to be a function of degenerescence, is equally found in the case of the Palaeolithic 'home art' on bone, antler, and stone. Even in the case of the rock-shelter of Cogul (the Spanish Group II), famous for its so-called dancing scene and its paintings of clothed women, it is no longer

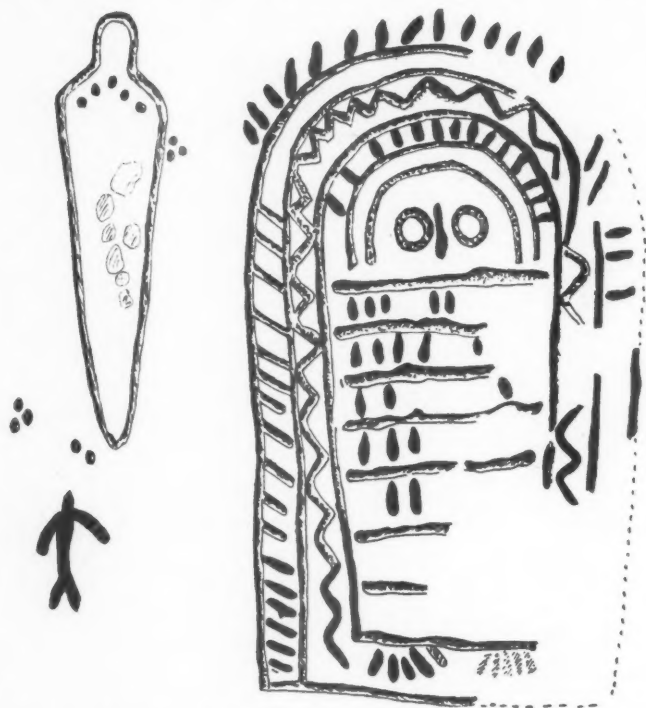


FIG. 2. Peña Tù. Painted engravings to the right of the rock-shelter.

safe to assume that the very highly conventionalized, almost symbolic, representation of a hunter facing a stag, with a dead stag upside down near by, is of any very different age from the rest of the paintings.

On the other hand, what is certainly the later art has never yielded true naturalistic drawings, and in the Spanish Group III as a whole there is infinitely more symbolism than in either of the other groups. In fact a large number of the figures could not be interpreted if series had not been made out showing the stages of conventionalization from the semi-naturalistic representation of

the object down to the final symbol. Nevertheless some of the figures at Tajo Figuras (Laguna de la Janda in the extreme south-



FIG. 3. Spanish Group III: some examples of conventionalized animals and human beings from various localities in South Spain. The bottom row shows the simplification of the human form to a simple hour-glass structure. This is sometimes complicated by the addition of a sort of fringe and perhaps external eyes * (?), &c.

west of Spain) are not so excessively conventionalized, and are certainly much more than symbols. Here, among the very large number of paintings there is one of a man holding in his hand an

axe which, from its shape, must have been made of metal. The degree of conventionalization therefore helps us little in determining the age, and we are driven back to other considerations.

Age of this Art.—There are three reasons why an Aeneolithic date is assigned to this group.

1. That certain symbols, almost certainly of the human form, which exist only in this group of paintings also occur engraved on pots and sherds (compare the diggings of Siret at Los Millares, Almería,¹ and of Obermaier at Ciempozuelos near Madrid) that have been dug up in deposits of Aeneolithic Age.²

2. That figures peculiar to this group sometimes occur in superposition with naturalistic drawings of the Spanish Group II, and since the figures of the Spanish Group III are painted over those of the second group, they are necessarily of a later date.³

3. Among the figures of the Spanish Group III what appear to be necessarily metal tools occur, e.g. at Tajo Figuras and Peña Tú. This does not mean that representations of what appear to be stone axes do not also occur (Los Molinos at Velez Blanco and Bacinete near Gibraltar).

These three considerations lead one to suggest the earliest metal age as a central date for these paintings. Possibly some of them date back to late Neolithic times, and others (e.g. perhaps some figures of wheeled conveyances) may be of true Bronze Age.

Motive, etc.—It remains to say a word or two of one's impressions when revisiting some of these sites and of what can be ascertained as to the motive for the paintings. As regards this latter it can be confidently affirmed that home decoration plays no part in it, for many of the localities are quite uninhabitable. In one or two cases, it is true, the paintings occur in connexion with a home (Los Molinos, Fuente de la Asa, Gabal—all near Velez Blanco), but they appear to be more of the nature of shrines to protect the home, for, far from being inside the shelter where folk could have lived, they are high up alongside or over the entrance. Two

¹ A fine engraved pot of this age is to be found in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford.

² Paintings in this third group often occur in superposition with one another, but except in one locality (Las Batuecas) far to the north of the main focus of this art there is no superposition of styles, and therefore a study of the superpositions does not help us to determine any age sequence in the art. At Las Batuecas the earliest series is of rather peculiar and more naturalistic type, and indeed may be of a much earlier date. The occurrence at two widely separated localities of the naturalistic figures of animals—in one case a rhinoceros—among figures typical of the Spanish Group III is interesting. The fact that from their appearance and state of preservation they are clearly older than the surrounding figures, suggests the possibility of the existence of an older, widely distributed, possibly Palaeolithic series painted in rock-shelters which has not survived except in the east of Spain.

other points may be worthy of note : that all the big sites command a wide and frequently magnificent view, and that in many cases, though by no means in all, they occur close to a spring or other source of water. This is true of Tajo Figuras and Jimena. The writer's private view is that they represent the temples of the village and, in some of the smaller cases, the home shrines. On climbing above the village of Jimena, which nestles under a bold cliff of limestone on the last eastward spur of the mountains of Jaen, one arrives, after a stiff pull, at the painted rock-shelter with a source of water close by. From the shelter, which completely overlooks the modern village just below, a glorious view is obtained towards the province of Albacete. Contemplating this scene one is driven to feel that—as in Crete where modern villages are found built on or near ancient Minoan sites—things that were in the beginning are so now and will be in the future ; and that, had it been possible to go back 4,000 years or more, one would have looked down upon just such a village as that of to-day, more primitive in construction, but with equally narrow, tortuous streets and irregular houses. And here, above, dominating the whole would have been the magic sanctuary—protector of the village—where the sacred rites were performed.

The Problem of Wansdyke

By ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A.

The Antiquaries Journal for January, 1924, contained an article by Mr. A. D. Passmore on 'the Age and Origin of the Wansdyke'.¹ So little excavation has been done on Wansdyke up to the present, and its course is so imperfectly known, that I think the time has hardly come for these questions to be profitably discussed. But it is all the more important that the known facts about the dyke should be accurately presented, and it is this that leads me to offer some comments on Mr. Passmore's paper. In 1913 and the early part of 1914, and again during the last three years, I have devoted much time to tracing the actual course of Wansdyke. A detailed itinerary of its course through E. and SE. Wilts appeared in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* for December 1921,² and a summary of results obtained in Somerset in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society* for the year 1922.³ Any claim I have to speak upon the subject rests upon this work.

Mr. Passmore's article, though fuller and supported by more detailed argument, is, broadly speaking, on the same lines as General Pitt-Rivers's observations in *Excavations in Bokerly and Wansdyke*, which appeared in 1892. As far as the dyke generally was concerned, these observations rested on the investigation made by Sir R. Colt Hoare over a hundred years ago. The General's personal work was confined to his excavations and to getting sections of the dyke at various known spots, and did not include any independent survey of its course.

With the majority of those who have written about Wansdyke, both General Pitt-Rivers and Mr. Passmore regard it as a homogeneous work, constructed at one time and with one object. They are both vague about its eastern termination, the one saying that it ran 'in the direction of Andover', the other that it ends 'somewhere near Andover'. They both consider that its object was to act as a defence for the whole south-west of the country, the former thinking that Bokerly Dyke may have been a comple-

¹ It is curious how people speak of 'the Wansdyke'. You never hear them say 'the Bokerly Dyke', or 'the Grim's Dyke'.

² Vol. xli, pp. 396-406.

³ Vol. lxviii, pp. xxxi-ii.

mentary work, the latter suggesting that the defences were completed by the 'low-lying watery valleys of the Anton and Test'. They both consider that in its course through the forest country south of Marlborough the defences may have consisted of an abattis of felled trees, rather than of a bank and ditch. But while General Pitt-Rivers has proved that, at the points where he dug, the dyke was Roman or post-Roman, Mr. Passmore takes the view that if it had been Roman, it would have been mentioned by the later Roman historians, while if it had been much later than early in the fifth century 'the Saxon records would have described its construction'. The latter finally points to what he believes to be a record of it in Gildas.

To take these points in their order, it is a fact that so far all the evidence obtained by digging, both in Wilts and in Somerset, suggests a Roman or post-Roman origin. Yet Wansdyke is such a vast work, some sixty miles long, and varies so in size and construction at different points, that any one who knows it as a whole would admit that it may be a composite work, constructed at different periods. That it actually varied in size is shown by sections across the ditch. As regards construction, in Somerset it incorporates one small camp, the Conygar at Portbury (its terminal point), three large ones, Maesknoll, Stantonbury, and Bathampton, besides many minor earthworks which have generally been overlooked.¹ Leaving Somerset for Wilts it follows for some fourteen miles the Roman road to Cunetio (Marlborough) in a straight line, the only part of its course that is straight. Mr. Passmore's explanation that, when it departs from this straight line, it does so merely to adapt itself to the ground, does not explain why it should follow for some miles a road that went straight across country regardless of the contours of the ground. In its next section, where it winds across the downs south of Avebury, it attains its greatest size and is a most imposing work. But though three or four camps lie within a mile or two of it, it does not incorporate them and runs right over at least one minor earthwork. It then enters wooded country and appears to die out immediately west of Savernake Forest.² Whether it continued through the forest is still uncertain. Some two miles east of the forest it again incorporates a big camp, Chisbury, and half-a-mile beyond this it branches into two. What appears to be the original branch runs on eastwards and ends near the base of the chalk escarpment under Inkpen Beacon, ten miles north of Andover. The other branch turns south and has been traced to the neighbourhood of Ludgershall, some nine miles north-west of Andover. It is almost

¹ Ib.

² But see a note as to this on p. 53 of this volume of the *Journal*.

certain that there was no extension of either branch in the direction of Andover. The object of the original branch was evidently to cover the open country between the valley of the Avon and the Thames-Kennet valley against attack from the north. The strongest part of the work runs across the open downland, where the upper reaches of the Kennet offered little or no obstacle to an advancing enemy. On either flank of this was forest, Bradon to the west,¹ Savernake to the east. Where this branch terminated at Inkpen the Kennet valley would have been almost impassable and the end of the dyke may have rested on marsh.² As for the branch that runs south, appearances suggest that this may have been thrown up after the original line had been turned to cover the flank, and to link up with the great camps and other works that guarded the east side of Salisbury Plain. The suggestion that the defences in forest-country would consist largely of timber is a very likely one, and the main problem here is whether there was any continuous bank and ditch to mark the line. As regards date, when we consider what very meagre records we have of events in Britain during the Roman dominion, and that the history of the Saxon period, prior to the introduction of Christianity, is almost a blank, Mr. Passmore's reliance on the silence of the records to help in fixing the date of Wansdyke does not seem very sound. As to his final point it would be both interesting and important if Wansdyke could be identified with the turf wall which Gildas says the Britons built across the island from sea to sea. But the description does not apply very well to Wansdyke, which does not run from sea to sea, and is not built up of turf at any point where it has been cut through. Gildas, moreover, goes on to say that as the wall built by the Britons, being made of turf instead of stones, 'was of no use to that foolish people', they applied again to the Romans, who 'with the help of the miserable natives, built a wall different from the former of the same structure as walls generally'. There is no trace of Wansdyke being replaced by a stone wall, and it seems much more likely that Gildas, who wrote a century and a half after the legions left Britain, was introducing into his story a confused recollection of the two walls which we know the Romans built, the turf wall from the Forth to the Clyde, and the stone wall from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway Firth.

We can point to at least two periods during the Roman dominion when a work such as Wansdyke might have been

¹ This forest-country extended south at least as far as Wansdyke as late as the reign of Edward III. See *Wilt. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xli, p. 408.

² See *Wilt. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xlii, pp. 70-72.

constructed to defend the country south of the Thames and Avon, especially the rich and populous district of Salisbury Plain, namely the troublous times following the year 181, when both walls were destroyed and a great part of the country overrun, and the even worse disasters in 367-8, when the Picts and Scots 'swamped all the defences of the north and west', and raiding bands penetrated as far south as Kent and to the gates of London.' A point of some importance in connexion with the problem of date and origin is the fact that Cunetio and a long section of the road leading to it from the west were left to the north of and outside the Wansdyke line.

¹ See *Roman Britain*, by R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., pp. 34 and 38.

Notes

Archaeological work in Spain.—Mr. George Bonsor sends the following note: The duke of Tarifa and Denia—who is the owner of one of the best big game reserves in Spain, the celebrated Coto de Doña Ana, at the entrance of the Guadalquivir—invited Professor Schulten, of the University of Erlangen (Bavaria), and myself to an archaeological exploration, at his own expense, on what we suppose to have been the island of Tartessos, situated between two arms of the river, the Atlantic, and the marshes or *Marismas*, the ancient *Lacus Ligustinus* of Avienus.

To-day the Guadalquivir has only one outlet towards the sea. In August of 1920 I traced the course of the other, the western arm, which was still indicated by a series of nine lakes between the sea and the marshes, a distance of 10 km. A great part of the island is at present covered by a thick pine-forest, and on the sea-board there is a double range of dunes, also quicksands in many places, where it would be impossible to excavate. But as we supposed that the celebrated *emporium* we were searching for would be on the opposite side, looking upon the *Marismas*, we started working in that direction at a place called El Cerro del Trigo, where there had been a Roman settlement of importance, judging from the numerous remains still appearing all over the ground. There we opened trenches and wells, discovering the foundations of many ancient buildings and two square basins specially used by the Romans for preparing their *garum* or for salting tunny. We know that many factories of those products existed all along the south coast about the middle of the second century A.D. We found also many graves of adults covered with slabs or with the flat tegulae, and, near those, groups of burials of children in amphorae.

Our object in turning over these ruins was to see if, among the building materials, we fell upon a sculptured stone, an inscription, or even a fragment of pottery of the fifth or sixth century B.C. which would confirm the existence of Tartessos in this neighbourhood. Unfortunately everything we found there was hopelessly late Roman, down to the fourth century A.D. The graves appearing always in the same direction, the head towards the north-west (magn.), belonged surely to some Christian cemetery; numerous small coins found in the sand (not yet classified) recorded the last emperors.

Digging in this sandy ground was very easy work. Under a depth of one metre of clean sand comes 80 centimetres of Roman soil, with stones, bricks, fragments of rough pottery, ashes, etc. Lower down was 40 centimetres of damp sand, and immediately under this, at about 2.20 metres from the surface, was found the natural water-level.

Nothing but Roman remains had appeared everywhere, but the fact that one of the graves, formed with tegulae, was found partly under water seemed to indicate to us that since late Roman times the water-level had risen considerably, and in that case the ruins of Tartessos,

of probably nine centuries before, would have to be looked for at a greater depth under water.

On the last day of the excavations one of the workmen, who was a perfect *práctico* at finding coins in the sand, brought out a little ring of copper engraved inside and out with an inscription in Iberian characters. I myself compared those letters with the Turdetan alphabet given by Heiss¹ and Delgado²; but Schulten, after consulting Hübner³ and Zobel de Zangronis,⁴ is, I think, about to declare that the ring belonged to the Tartessians. I cannot say more for the present.

Implements from the Clay-with-flints of north Kent.—Mr. Henry Dewey sends the following note: At three localities in north Kent the clay-with-flints formation has been found to contain flint implements of palaeolithic form. Of these localities taken from west to east, the

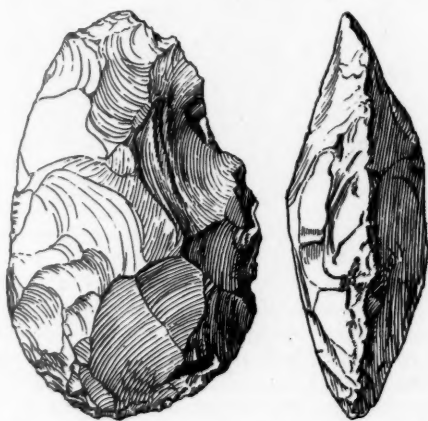


FIG. 1. Hand-axe found near Cudham, Kent ($\frac{2}{3}$).

first lies at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Downe, the home of Charles Darwin, on the edge of a copse known locally as Little Molloms Wood (see 6 in. map, Kent, 28 NW.; 1 in. map, new series 271, Dartford). The writer dug the hand-axe shown in the illustration (fig. 1) out of the clay-with-flints. Heavy rain had ripped out a gully in this formation, and at a depth of 4 ft. from the surface a portion of the implement had been exposed. A lump of clay containing the implement was carefully removed with a trowel, and the

¹ Aloys Heiss, *Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne*, Paris, 1870-1.

² A. Delgado, *Nuevo método de clasificación de las medallas autónomas de España*, Sevilla, 1871, 73-9.

³ E. Hübner, *Monumenta linguae ibericae*, Berlin.

⁴ Zobel de Zangronis, *Memorial numismático español*, T. iv, v, pp. 208-307.

clay afterwards washed away, leaving the implement clean and unbroken. It is china-white with a porcellaneous texture, and has sharp edges. The clay-with-flints from which the implement was dug forms part of a large area sloping northwards from the village of Cudham and is in no sense a 'downwash'. Prestwich¹ recorded implements from the neighbourhood but these were collected apparently from the surface.

The second locality lies about a mile west-north-west of Lullingstone church (maps: 6 in. Kent 17 SWW.; 1 in. sheet 271). Some grassland was broken up during the War, and numerous implements of the St. Acheul form were found by the labourers deep in the soil; they

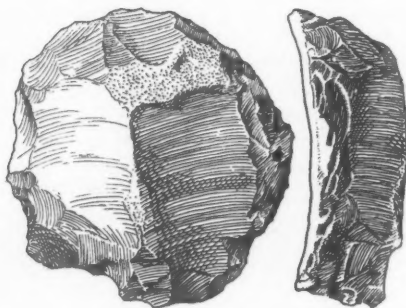


FIG. 2. Scraper found near Eynsford, Kent ($\frac{2}{3}$).

are patinated yellowish-white and some are 4 in. long. A local fruit-grower took possession of all that were found.

The specimen shown as fig. 2 was dug out by the writer from a small pit in clay-with-flints about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Eynsford church (maps: 6 in. Kent 17 SWE.; 1 in. sheet 271). Its worked end was protruding from the clay at a depth of 4 ft. from the surface. The pit had then recently been dug, but the clay was dry and hard and the implement was with difficulty extracted. There is no reason to suppose that this small outlying patch of clay-with-flints has been disturbed. It forms a cap at the highest part of the divide between the Darent valley and the neighbouring Beesfield valley, and slopes northwards from 375 ft. to about 310 ft. above the Ordnance Datum. At about a mile to the south of this locality, in a field to the west of Bower Lane, a palaeolith of St. Acheul form was found by Prestwich.²

A general deduction may be made from these observations that, however originally deposited, the clay-with-flints of this Kentish area belongs to the late St. Acheul and early Le Moustier periods.

Speculations as to the origin of the brown flint gravels containing eoliths have long formed the subject of controversy both as to their age and to their mode of formation, and the subject is full of paradoxes. Comparison with similar deposits elsewhere has not thrown much

¹ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1891, pp. 130-45.

² *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1891, p. 133.

light on this obscure subject, and it is probable that no simple explanation is possible. The St. Acheul deposits of the river valleys show that the great rivers of southern England and northern France had cut out their terraced valleys down to present sea-level before Le Moustier times, and it remains to explain how plateau deposits could form simultaneously with these river drifts. Somewhat similar deposits on the Chiltern Hills were examined for many years by the late Worthington Smith with excellent results, and any hypothesis advanced to account for the St. Acheul deposits of the North Downs must take into account those of the Chiltern Hills.¹

In the latter instances there appear to have been long periods of quiet deposition of brick-earth in districts of which the margins were occupied by industrious communities of flint-workers. Their artifacts resemble in mineralogical condition and also in form the curious palaeolithic implements found at La Micoque, near Tayac in the Dordogne, France, and may be contemporaneous. They also resemble the implements found and described by Spurrell² at Crayford in the brick-earth pits nearly at present river-level but covered with deposits containing the warm water river-shell *Corbicula fluminalis* and *Unio littoralis*.

Two Late Neolithic vessels from the Thames.—Mr. A. O. Curle, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Scotland, forwards the following note: The two vessels, the subject of this note, are to be seen, respectively, in the British Museum and the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and are both practically perfect. The general resemblance which they bear to one another, as well as the similarity of their technique, point to their having an identical provenance and to their possibly being part of the same find. Both are small, bowl-shaped vessels, dark brownish in colour, and formed of a fairly smooth hard body containing occasional small chips of grey flint, much blackened with the action of fire on the outer surface and, to a certain extent, immediately below the lip on the inside, and ornamented with a series of vertical zigzags, produced by the impressions of a 'comb' or short, notched stick. On both bowls, but more especially noticeable on the Edinburgh example (pl. XXVIII, 2), the lines of ornament have, in the first instance, been scored on the surface, while the clay was soft, with a sharp-edged tool. Though here and there similar scorings are visible on the British Museum specimen (pl. XXVIII, 1, and fig. 1), the 'comb' has been more deeply impressed on it, and the preliminary incisions have in consequence, in a large measure, been obliterated. In both cases a 'comb' of ten teeth appears to have been employed, the use of a 'comb' being evident from the regularly recurrent number of the deeper impressions, the distances apart of the impressions, and the uniform relation which all the impressions of a group bear to the incised line which they cross. The British Museum bowl measures 3 in. in height and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter at the mouth, while the wall is about $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in thickness. The rim is flat and the impressed markings are carried

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. lxxvii, 49, and his *Man the primeval Savage*.

² *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi, pp. 544-8.

over the lip and for a short distance down the inside. The ornamentation is very regular, the various zigzags being close and parallel to one another. The base is distinctly flattened.

This bowl was presented to the Museum in 1872 by Sir Wollaston Franks and is said to have been found in the Thames near Mortlake.

The bowl in the Royal Scottish Museum measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter over the mouth, while the thickness of the wall varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{5}{16}$ in. The rim is flat but has been pressed down while the clay was soft so that it overhangs the interior to a small

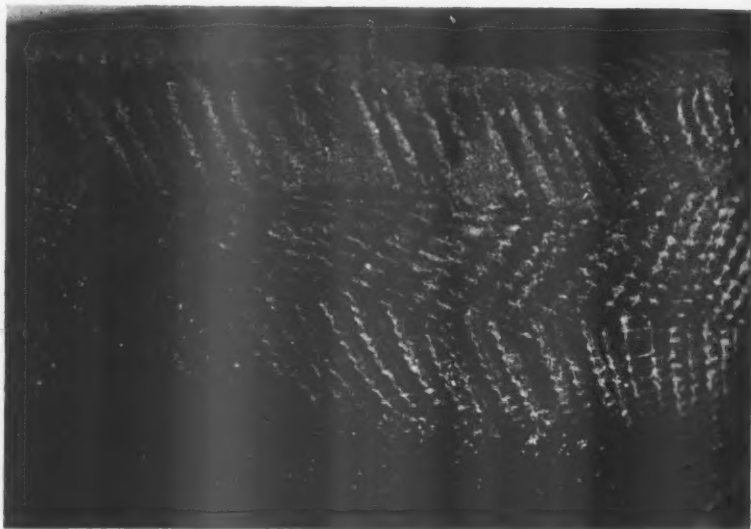


FIG. 1. Enlargement of pattern on Mortlake bowl.

extent. Like the British Museum specimen, it has been ornamented with lines of impressed markings, but these have not been carried into the interior. The base of this bowl, unlike that of the other, is distinctly rounded, and it differs also in the manner in which the ornamentation has been applied. The impressions have not been made so deeply, so that the fine incised lines used to space out the pattern are rarely, if ever, obliterated. The regularity of the pattern, moreover, has been less particularly observed, and, in various places, has been blundered. There has been also a more evident intention to carry the zigzag pattern to the bottom than in the case of the British Museum bowl, where the lower section of the ornament almost resolves itself into a series of straight lines. This bowl was acquired by the Museum in 1908 from a London dealer, with the statement that it had been found on the site of a pile-dwelling in the Thames at Putney.



1. Neolithic bowl from Mortlake (British Museum)



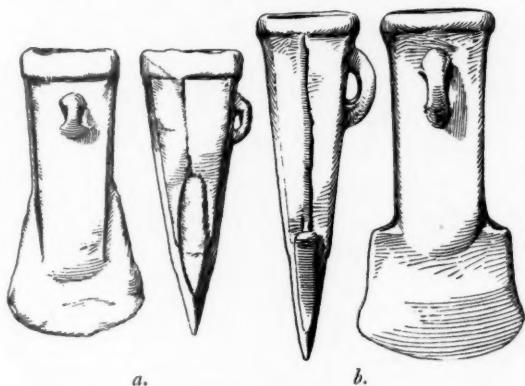
2. Neolithic bowl from Putney (Royal Scottish Museum)

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Rare socketed celts.—A specimen from Weeke, near Winchester, has been submitted by our Fellow Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, and the opportunity is taken of illustrating beside it another of allied type from the Thames at Ditton, now in the British Museum. Sir John Evans (*Bronze*, p. 130) stated that 'socketed celts with a loop on the face instead of on the side are of exceedingly rare occurrence either in Britain or elsewhere', and he illustrated one in the Wisbech Museum, which was found with other bronzes at Whittlesea. The two here



Socketed celts: *a.* Weeke; *b.* Thames at Ditton ($\frac{2}{3}$).

figured are much alike, brown with abraded patches pale green, with square mouth, tapering socket, and blade growing out of the socket laterally—a feature not so well marked in the Whittlesea specimen, which has, moreover, a round mouth. Both the present examples are small for use as axe-heads, being only 2.5 in. and 3.1 in. long; and the position of the loop suggests that they were mounted as adzes, that arrangement being more common among the winged celts (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xiv, 176; *Bronze Age Guide*, 2nd edn., fig. 124, right). The Abbé Breuil's paper on the Bronze Age in the Paris basin (*L'Anthropologie*, 1905, 165) contains no exact parallel, though his no. 101, with lateral loop, bears some resemblance to the Weeke bronze and is described as votive. He also figures a winged adze with loop on one face (no. 58), found near Abbeville. The publication of these two may bring to light other examples.

An Early British masterpiece.—The bronze mirror here illustrated which the National Art-Collections Fund has presented to the British Museum was found in 1908 during excavations for ironstone at Desborough, Northants., and was published by the Society in the following year (*Archaeologia*, lxi, 338, pl. xliii). It is of kidney form, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and with the handle is 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; engraved on the back of the reflecting surface is a flamboyant scroll-pattern, filled here and there with basket-pattern and occupying the space to perfection. The style

is familiar, as several fragments of smaller mirrors are preserved as well as other bronzes so ornamented; but the present example rivals the mirror found in a woman's grave at Birdlip on the Cotswolds, and now preserved in Gloucester Museum. In that case red enamel was added at both ends of the handle, but the rim is imperfect. The



Bronze mirror from Desborough, Northants. ($\frac{1}{3}$).

engraving on these two fine examples is not identical, but evidently of the same school and period, reflecting great credit on our native craftsmen, as nothing of the kind has been found abroad; and the art of La Tène, based on the classical palmette motive, here finds its highest development. As nothing was discovered in association at Desborough, an exact date cannot be given at present, but the excellent condition of the bronze suggests that, as at Birdlip, it had been buried with its owner and not lost or thrown away as worn out and useless. A brooch found in the Cotswold grave shows that such mirrors were

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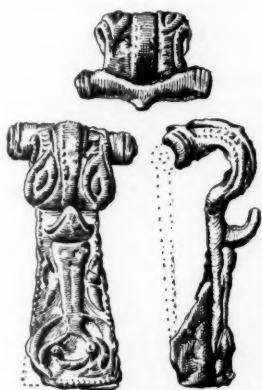
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being produced during the lifetime of Christ, and to the same period belongs a brooch found in the same field as the Desborough mirror, but not necessarily in association with it.

Celtic brooch found in Kent.—Examples of British art in the Roman period are rare enough to deserve special attention, and by the kindness of Dr. Harold Wachter a bronze brooch, presumably found near Canterbury, is here illustrated. In type it seems about midway between the Celticized eye-brooch found with the Birdlip mirror (*Archaeologia*, lxi, 341, fig. 9) and one of the famous Aesica specimens now at Newcastle-on-Tyne (*Archaeologia*, lv, 187, fig. 9). Without a connecting link of this kind their relationship would be difficult to demonstrate, but there



Celtic brooch found in Kent (3).

are a few smaller specimens in the same line of descent, and one from Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, is illustrated in *Proceedings*, xxiii, 407. This last is just the same length (2.4 in.) as the Canterbury brooch, and still retains the spiral spring which gave tension to the pin; but the expansion of the foot and the absence of the elaborate hook below the bow show that it is earlier than the specimen here figured, which in both these respects is nearer that from Birdlip. It is a heavy casting, now much corroded, with deep catch-plate and a spring-cover forming nearly half a cylinder, from the upper edge of which sprang the coil, the stump being visible in the illustration. On every ground the Canterbury brooch must be dated about A.D. 100.

Excavations at Pentre, near Flint.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., sends the following note: In order to confirm records of finds there by Pennant one hundred and forty years ago, indicating a lead-smelting industry, some preliminary excavations were carried out in September last in a field at Pentre, near Flint, by Mr. Donald Atkinson and Miss M. V. Taylor, under the auspices of the Flintshire Historical Society and the Manchester branch of the Classical Association.

A single trench was cut which revealed remains of two furnaces, while fragments of ore, slag, and smelted lead made the purport of these structures, ruined though they were, sufficiently clear. A considerable amount of pottery was found which can be dated between A.D. 70 and 120. The datable evidence hitherto obtained of the lead-smelting industry in Roman Britain belongs to this period; for instance pigs of lead from Flintshire, two of which are in the Grosvenor Museum at Chester, are dated A.D. 74 and 76. The excavators hope to continue their work upon the site on a larger scale next year.

A Samian bowl by Pervincus from Felixstowe.—Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., sends the following note: The bowl here illustrated was found in or about the year 1913 by a workman digging a sewer in old Felixstowe. It was whole when he found it, but he broke it after discovery, and one fragment found its way into the hands of Mr. R. P. Clegg, who recently showed it to me. Fortunately this fragment not only retains on its surface enough decoration to permit



A Samian bowl by Pervincus ($\frac{3}{4}$).

the reconstruction of the whole vessel, but it also includes the potter's stamp. This is *PIRVINCVS* stamped retrograde. The decoration is typically East Gaulish. It is a continuous arcade, each member of which contains in the centre a marine monster, above which is a small hare galloping to the left, below a standing eagle with its wings spread, and to the right an elongated galloping dog facing upwards. The arcading is composed of pelleted arches and stumpy columns, loosely fitted together; in the spandrels are single leaves. The fragment contains two complete members of the arcading, which is enough to show that it ran round the bowl without interruption or variation.

The interest of the bowl lies in the fact that works of this potter are exceedingly rare. He worked at Rheinzabern in Alsace in the Antonine period (Reubel, *Römische Töpfer in Rheinzabern*, p. 46), and Ludowici, *Stempelnamen d. R. Töpfer in Rhein.*, p. 101, informs us that his wares, as found at Rheinzabern itself, are decorated with arcading, leaves, circles, and small human figures. Even at Rheinzabern, however, very few specimens of his work have been found, and at other sites still fewer. It appears that he sent decorated bowls of shape 37, which is the only form he is known to have made, to the neighbouring Limes forts of Zugmantel, Heddernheim, and Alteburg, but I have been unable to find a single example of his work further afield except that now exhibited, whether in Britain or anywhere else.

The name Pervincus is a not uncommon Celtic name. It occurs twice on inscriptions in Britain, both times in a feminine form (C. I. L. vii, 693, from Housesteads, Pervinca; *ibid.* 743, from Chesterholm, Pervica).

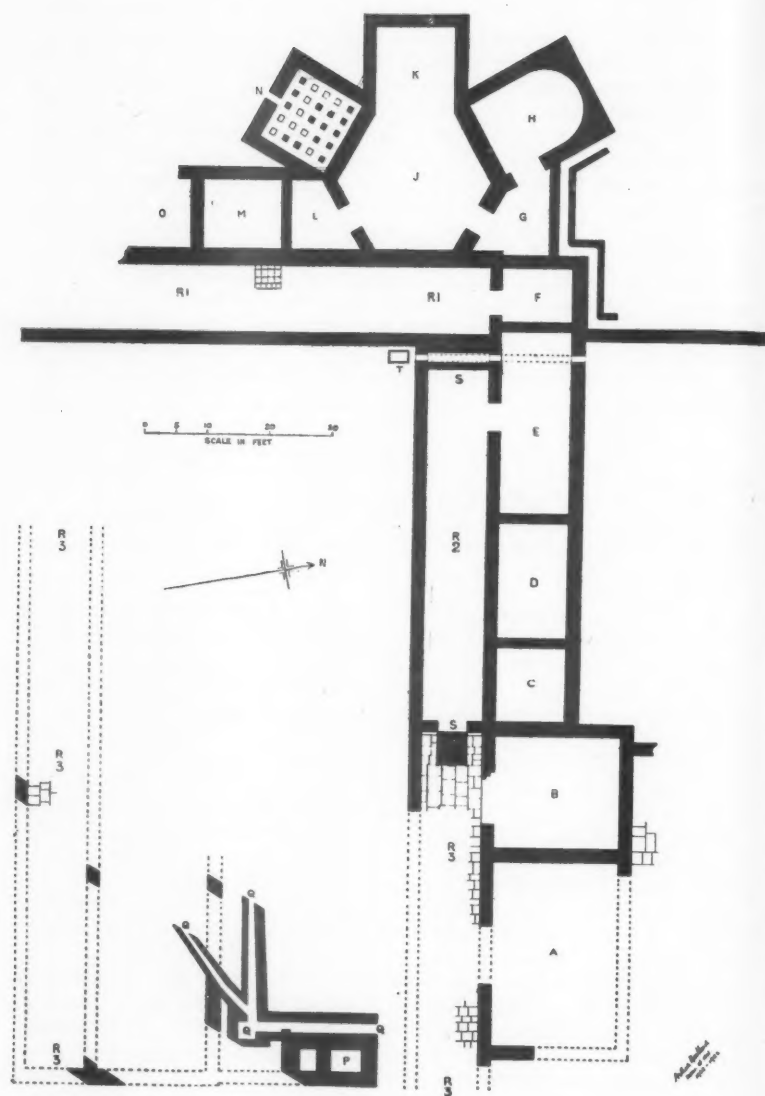
The decoration, as often happens on East Gaulish vessels, is strongly influenced by Lezoux models. The arcading itself is a Lezoux feature, and while the spread eagle is East Gaulish, the marine monster is a fairly close and quite unmistakable copy of the so-called dolphin which was widely used at Lezoux in the Antonine period by Albus, Paternus, and their contemporaries (Déchelette, 1050-2).

The bowl was discovered together with a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, including a mortarium of white clay and some Castor ware.

Roman house at Keynsham.—Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., sends the following report: The remains of a Roman house of considerable extent were uncovered during the summers of 1922 and 1923 at Keynsham, Somerset. The public cemetery is situated by the side of the modern high road that runs between Bath and Bristol, and is distant from the latter place about four miles. When the fields were purchased in 1875 for making this cemetery, a chapel was erected in the centre of the ground. In doing this the builders broke through a fine pavement, so that it was known at the time that Roman buildings existed on the site. In spite of this a steady destruction went on for more than forty years, graves being driven down through tessellated floors, and walls that came in the way being pulled out.

In June 1921 the writer, happening to see the gravedigger destroying a flight of steps, called the attention of the Parish Council to the matter, with the result that no further burials were made in this part of the cemetery, and permission was obtained to excavate the open spaces not occupied by graves. The direction of the work was undertaken by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., who throughout has made plans and measurements, and he has been assisted by the writer.

A corridor running from east to west, 212 ft. in length and about 10 ft. in width, was first uncovered. It is marked R. 2, R. 3, on the plan. The lower or eastern end is entirely destroyed by graves, but sufficient remained to enable the walls to be picked up here and there between them. The upper half of the corridor is more perfect and has two flights of steps in it, S.S. in plan. At its western extremity it is joined



Plan of Roman house, Keynsham.

The corridor shown on the left is the continuation of R 3 in the main building.

at right-angles by another corridor, R. 1, and this has been excavated to the distance of 82 ft. 6 in. to a point where it passes under the modern high road into a field beyond. Here trial holes have shown that it continues. The corridor at R. 1 has its floor intact for a short distance. It is of the usual guilloche and key-fret patterns in red, white, and blue tesserae. At R. 2 the same pavement exists, damaged by graves and tree-planting.

On the north and west sides of these corridors some thirteen rooms, or parts of rooms, have been uncovered, several of them still retaining their tessellated floors. The room A in the plan, 30 ft. by 19 ft., has been almost destroyed by building the chapel on its site. Part of the floor is outside the modern building, and sufficient remains to show the design. The rooms B, C, D, E, and F had no floors *in situ*, the tesserae being displaced and mixed with the soil. Of the two triangular rooms G and L, only L retains a part of its floor. The great hexagonal room J is 24 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and was evidently roofed in a single span with the tufa blocks found in quantity on the floor. The centre of the pavement is nearly perfect and has a geometrical design in many shades of blue, buff, and red, formed in very small tesserae. Sufficient of this floor remains, extending from the centre to the wall on one side, to reconstruct this beautiful design in plan. Adjoining J is the room K, having a fair amount of its floor intact. It is a complicated hexagonal design, with a central mask. The room H, 16 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 3 in., has an apsidal end and some fine pavement. There is sufficient of it left to show the complete design. N is a hypocaust of the ordinary pattern, the pillars being made of bricks 14 in. square. On one of these bricks is a very distinct print of the nails of a sandal, some finger-marks, and the pad of a dog. At T there is a stone tank with a curious drain by the side of it, which passes under the second step of the main corridor and through the room E beyond.

A quantity of pottery of the usual types has been dug up, but not much Samian. On one piece of Samian is the potter's name, BELATULLUS. On the inside of the bottom of a circular dish of coarse black ware is roughly scratched the word UNICA. Several bronze ornaments of the usual types have been found, and also a barbed bronze fish-hook $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in length. Some ivory pins with decorated heads, and crucibles and moulds for casting small ornaments, have also been recovered. The coins, about fifty in number, date from the middle of the third century and are all bronze.

It is hoped to continue the excavation of this fine house next summer, when the buildings that are in the field mentioned above will be explored, if sufficient funds are forthcoming to pay for labour and to compensate the owner of the land.

A Roman altar found near Godalming.—Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., sends the following note: The Rev. H. M. Larner, Rector of Busbridge, reports the discovery at North Munstead of a stone, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 in., hollowed out on one side for use as a feeding-trough and bearing a Roman inscription on the opposite face. From a photograph it is evident that the stone is an altar whose size has been reduced

by trimming the top and cutting off the bottom, so as to render it suitable for use as a building-stone: while so used, the inscribed face has been worn down as by the tread of feet. Later, the stone has been adapted for a feeding-trough. The inscription, as legible in the photograph, runs:

DEO COCIDIO
COH I AELIA
.....
..... IN IVS
5 VALERIANVS

Deo Cocidio coh(ors) I Aelia [Dacorum c(ui) p(rae)est? Ter]en[t]ius Valerianus [trib(unus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)].

Some name like Terentius or Iuventius is indicated. The stone can only be derived from Birdoswald, where numerous inscriptions of the kind were for centuries visible on walling-stones, pig-troughs, and so forth; it was no doubt brought to Surrey by some traveller and lost. It is not, of course, conceivable that the First Dacian cohort can have dedicated an altar at or near North Munstead.

Rare pottery from Kent.—The vase (see illustration) exhibited to the Society on 13th December by Major Powell Cotton was found, about



Vase from Kent and detail of ornamentation.

1904, in Epple Bay Avenue, midway between the railway and the sea, and about a thousand yards east of Birchington station, on the north coast of Kent. It is of soft grey ware, 10½ in. high, and still contains burnt human bones. Cremation was practised in Kent not only by the Early Iron Age people (as at Aylesford and Swarling) but also by

the Romans and Romanized Britons during the first two centuries of the occupation; and the character of the pottery suggests the period of transition, about the middle of the first century. It has two low cordons, between which is a zone lightly incised with a pattern found also later in local imitations of Samian (forms 30 and 37, as Brit. Mus. *Guide to Roman Britain*, fig. 128); and below the cordon round the bulge is roulette-pattern (engine-turning) $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. The base is slightly hollowed, and there is a rather concave bevel within the lip, as if to accommodate a lid, the outside diameter of the mouth being $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. Cordoned vases of this form have been traced back to the Early Iron Age, but the decoration is generally found on ware with lustrous black surface (due to a layer of bitumen). Examples in the national collection have been catalogued by our Fellow Mr. Walters (M 2670, etc.); and others are described by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., in *The Pottery found at Silchester*, p. 171, pl. lxxi, types 163, 164, which are classed as Belgic Terra Nigra. An urn from Ramsgate, with the same decoration and cordons, was illustrated in this *Journal*, iv, 54.

Medieval pottery from Cheam, Surrey.—Mr. W. H. Norman sends the following report: An extremely interesting lot of medieval pottery has been unearthed at Cheam, Surrey, including a kiln and a wide range of vessels of various descriptions. The discovery was the result of building excavations. The matter was reported to Mr. C. J. Marshall, F.R.I.B.A., and by arrangement with the Onyx Property and Investment Co., Ltd., he was able, with assistance, to obtain the whole collection.

The kiln is of 'basket' formation and is constructed of clay, the ribs and shoulders being moulded on wattles and resting in an elliptical bed of the original clay about 5 ft. below the ground-level. The length is approximately 7 ft. and the width 5 ft., and the height from the bottom of the flue trenches to the top of ribs 2 ft. 5 in. When the ground was opened the conditions generally had undergone so little change that the odour of burnt wood in the channels surrounding the kiln was as pungent as if the furnace had been working within recent times. Very little trace of the kiln floor was found, but it is evident that a complete floor existed, to judge from the discovery of fragments of partly glazed tiles, to which are attached portions of broken bases and other glazed parts of vessels baked on them.

It appears that the find is actually a pottery waste-heap, as each example is slightly defective either as a result of faulty workmanship or unsuccessful baking. At the same time, in view of the extraordinary condition of the bulk of the vessels, the potters must have been extremely exacting in their work. There are hundreds of specimens, but years of work would be necessary to associate all the fragments and to complete the proper forms.

From the completed and partially completed specimens it has been possible to tabulate whole series of examples, including pitchers, flagons, jugs, bowls, dishes, measures, and crucibles. The last-named are of particular local interest, as an historical reference has been found in which mention is made of the valuable crucible clay of Cheyham or Cheam.

The flagons and pitchers and many of the smaller vessels are in part decorated with green glaze, apparently a preparation of galena, and a fair proportion are ornamented with rudimentary decorations of circular, fern-leaf, and other naturalistic designs. The material used appears to have been oxide of iron in view of the monochrome red of certain types and the greyish-black of other examples in which the colouring matter received different treatment in the baking.

A specimen of great interest is in the form of a pitcher with a 'bung-hole' about 2 in. from the base. The diameter of the base in this example is about 10 in. and the height of the vessel is approximately 15 in. The base is convex, and in three places at the edge the clay has been moulded by pressure of the fingers, with the possible intention of making the vessel more steady by counteracting the convexity. If this was the intention, however, it cannot be regarded as successful, and one is led to regard the finger-marks as serving a decorative rather than a utilitarian purpose.

There is a wide range of handles, some of which are dowelled and some 'skewered'. The latter were fastened from the outside, as the clay remains in a rough state on the inner surface owing to the fact that the necks of the vessels are too narrow to allow any manipulation. Various designs occur of straight and wavy lines and small holes, where the clay has been punctured, but in no examples are the handles coloured. It appears possible that flints were used for the lineal part of the ornamentation, some worked flints having been discovered at the level of the pottery.

The bulk of the examples are assigned to the fourteenth century, but at least two exceptions are noted, the first being a decorated flagon, an example of which in the British Museum has been classified as thirteenth century; the second a costrel, a very richly glazed example, regarded as of sixteenth-century origin, which was found above the level of the floor of the kiln.

An excellent series of drawings has been executed by Mr. J. A. Pywell, M.S.A. It is understood that a fully illustrated booklet is in course of preparation, in which will be included diagrams, drawings, and photographs, and a descriptive analysis of the various examples of which I have given but a very brief account.

The Hampshire gravels.—In view of the abundance of palaeoliths in the Pleistocene deposits of the Hampshire coast, it is not surprising that several attempts have recently been made to explain and classify the beds and their contents. Attention was called to the subject in this *Journal*, iii, 145; and two important papers have appeared since, based on local research. In the *Proceedings* of the Geologists' Association, xxxiv, part 4, Dr. L. S. Palmer and Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke give diagrams of pit-sections and flint implements, and definitely adopt the view, held by many abroad and a few in England (first, perhaps, by Clement Reid), that the upper beds were deposited at the same time on all the terraces. In the case of the Southampton Water series, the alluvium containing neolithic and 'transitional' flints, the upper brick-earth (apparently of La Madeleine date) and the upper Coombe-rock are common to the terraces at 100 ft., 50 ft., and 15 ft. respectively

above sea-level, all being due to the action called *ruissellement* by Professor Commont. But the authors further see much parallelism in the deeper beds of the terraces, which *appear* to begin with St. Acheul types and continue till the time of Le Moustier, account being taken mainly of unrolled specimens that may reasonably be assumed contemporary with the beds in which they are found. But 'the oldest forms of St. Acheul artifacts occur usually above the 100-ft. level and below the 150-ft. level' (above the water-level of the river-valleys). Mr. Henry Bury, in his presidential address to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (*Proc. P. S. E. A.* iv, 15), notices a discrepancy between English and French experience with regard to the St. Acheul level. He is not alone in believing that 'the main sculpture of the land-surface, including the formation of most of the terrace-platforms, was effected before the palaeolithic period, to which a large portion of the plateau-gravels belong; and even the older gravels, above the palaeolithic horizon, have been much modified by subaerial action'. This last conclusion may explain the presence of implements in gravel at the top of the New Forest, the disturbing element being the melting of ice and snow on a gentle slope. The address deals with the late Clement Reid's work on the Hampshire gravels, and connects the plateau and terrace deposits of the Bournemouth district with variations in the sea-level and the former existence of a Solent river, before the chalk was breached between the Isle of Purbeck and the Needles.

The origins of civilization.—In the *Edinburgh Review* of January 1924 is an article by our Fellow Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on recent books based on the theory that Egypt was the home of ancient culture, which radiated in all directions and to immense distances. As might be expected, the Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey brings maps to bear on the subject with deadly effect, and exposes a good many weaknesses in the arguments of Professor Elliot Smith and Mr. W. J. Perry, both now of University College, London. In opposition to the theory that civilization was spread by travellers in search of gold, copper, tin, and flint-bearing chalk, English statistics show that in many important 'megalithic' regions, said to have been frequented by these prospectors, there is no connexion between monuments and minerals. It was necessary to point out that in Britain the builders of megalithic tombs, such as dolmens, were long-headed natives of the neolithic period, whereas the cists (kistvaens) contain the remains of round-headed invaders, known as the Beaker people of the Bronze Age; but Mr. Crawford overstates his case with regard to Egyptian shipping and exports. Nilotic vessels traded to Lebanon as early as 3000 B.C.; Egyptian products reached Crete about the same time; and Rhodes, Asia Minor, Cyprus, and Greece were *not* content with imitations of Egyptian work in 'Phoenician times'. But this hardly affects his main argument, which concludes the article: 'Writing did not originate in Egypt, but was brought there by the Dynastic race. Social and other customs were peculiar to Egypt and were not copied elsewhere. Astronomy, divisions of time and the calendar, our commercial system, these hark back to Babylonia rather than to Egypt. Generally speaking, it was Egypt that copied from Babylonia rather than the

opposite. Indeed, it is to Babylonia that we must look for the origins of civilization.' Arguments on the other side, published in *L'Anthropologie*, xxxii, 93-128, were noticed in this *Journal*, ii, 412.

Alabaster Tables.—Mr. C. L. Kingsford, F.S.A., sends the following note: A definite reference to the export of alabaster tables from England in the fifteenth century seems sufficiently noteworthy to be put on record. In the London Port-Book for 1450-51 (*Customs* 73/25) there appears under date 17th September 1451: 'De Johanne Brome pro ij tabulis cum imaginibus labastr., et v p[eces] alabastr., xxs., xijd.' The figures represent the supposed valuation and the subsidy (one shilling in the pound) payable. The master of the ship was Cornel Johnson, possibly a Fleming.

Archaeology in China.—Dr. J. G. Andersson is responsible for two recent works that might easily escape notice in England: *The Cave-deposit at Sha Kuo Tun in Fengtien* (*Palaeontologia Sinica*, series D, vol. i, fasc. i), and *An early Chinese culture* (Geological Survey of China, *Bulletin* no. 5), both published in 1923 at Peking. They are written both in English and Chinese and are well illustrated, one coloured plate being included in the former. Excavation shows certain similarities of culture in spite of the distance which separates the sites, for Sha Kuo is in Manchuria not very far from the sea, and the other is at Yang Shao in Honan. Not only are the two cultures closely connected but they also show, as Dr. Andersson has pointed out, a clear relationship with the Anau culture, and therefore very much increase the known range of polychrome pottery which so many peoples were making in the Near and Middle East between 4000 and 1500 B.C.; and the latter date would apparently agree with Dr. Andersson's dating in China. In any case the culture is pre-Chinese and may throw valuable light on the history of that country when it becomes better known. The work has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of China, who have also made an extensive collection of stone implements from these and other sites. In spite of the numbers collected, up to the present no palaeolithic implements have been found and, it would appear, no true neolithic culture. At present we are confined to a study of the Chalcolithic period, and Dr. Andersson and the Directors of the Survey are to be congratulated both on their work and the method of publication. It would have been an advantage for bibliographical purposes to indicate more clearly on the title of the monograph that the cave-deposit also concerned archaeologists.

Obituary Notice

Leland Duncan.—Leland Lewis Duncan died at Lewisham on the 26th December 1923, aged 61. He had for some time been in poor health, but so sudden an end was quite unexpected and came as a great shock to his friends.

Born at Lewisham on the 24th August 1862, Duncan was educated at the local Grammar School, and later on, in the year 1910, he published

a history of that school under the title *History of Colfe's Grammar School, with a life of its founder*. On leaving the school he entered in 1882 the Civil Service, being appointed a clerk in the War Office, and there he remained till his retirement in 1922. He steadily improved his position in the office, his services being recognized by an M.V.O. in 1902 and an O.B.E. later.

From his earliest years Duncan took much interest in matters archaeological, and coming under the influence of Challenor Smith was led to see how much matter of great human interest could be extracted from wills. In the 'eighties Challenor Smith was engaged in the teeth of much opposition in arranging and preparing a proper index of some of the wills and probates under his charge at Somerset House, and in 1893 his index from the earliest date to 1558 was published by the British Record Society in their Index Library, of which Duncan was one of the general editors. It was soon seen that that index was a model of its kind, neither too jejune nor too copious, and it had an immediate and great success. Duncan's interest in wills, once aroused, never waned, and to the month of his death he was constantly copying or making précis of them, hoping eventually by the help of them to provide much material for future historians of Kent. He often in his later years regaled his friends with anecdotes of how he used from his earliest days there to slip out of the War Office at luncheon time and make his way to Somerset House and copy a will or two, and his accounts of the various adventures he had at Somerset House in that connexion were very diverting.

He was elected a fellow of this Society in 1890 and was a most regular attendant at our ordinary meetings, though he does not seem ever to have read a paper or made any communication to our Society. He mainly confined his attention to matters relating to Kent and, having been elected a member of the Kent Archaeological Society in 1887, his communications were for the most part made to that Society and *Archaeologia Cantiana* is enriched by many articles from his pen. That Society had a high estimation of his special gifts and took the unusual course of issuing in 1906 an extra volume called *Testamenta Cantiana*, consisting of extracts from various fifteenth- and sixteenth-century wills, giving details of great interest concerning Kentish churches, all those relating to West Kent being contributed by Duncan. Mr. Hussey collaborated with him for East Kent. This admirable volume has not as yet been flattered by any imitation on the part of archaeologists of other counties.

It is not perhaps the place here to speak of his personal qualities, but it may be sufficient to recall his modest demeanour so striking in an antiquary of such attainments, of his ever ready help to any who might apply to him for assistance in their antiquarian pursuits, and of that lovable disposition which makes his loss so hard to bear by those who were privileged to know him intimately. RALPH GRIFFIN.

Reviews

Westminster Abbey, the Church Convent Cathedral and College of St. Peter, Westminster. By HERBERT FRANCIS WESTLAKE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., Custodian and Minor Canon of the Abbey. Two volumes. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxxix + 272: xi + 273-518 + lix. London: Philip Allan, 1923.

In the present century a flood of fresh light has been thrown on the abbots and monks of Westminster, the church and other buildings of the abbey, in a series of monographs and papers, all by Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir William Hope, Mr. Lethaby, Dean Armitage Robinson, Dr. Pearce, Dr. M. R. James, and Mr. Westlake, with the exception of the Rev. R. B. Rackham, who contributed a valuable paper on the nave to the *Proceedings of the British Academy* through Dean Armitage Robinson. After his latest book on Westminster under Abbot Islip, a man of singular charm and capacity, Mr. Westlake decided that his own best contribution to future progress was a general history of the monastery and its buildings; it would reveal to a wider public the extraordinary interest and fascination of the new knowledge and would also indicate the gaps which remain to be filled. Our deepest gratitude is due to Mr. Westlake for these two large volumes, which have been lavishly illustrated, and published by Mr. Philip Allan in the most sumptuous form, which befits the unique position of Westminster Abbey in the history of the nation and of the empire.

Although the monks of Westminster had such opportunities for noting contemporary events, very few of them were moved to write history. The oldest manuscript of the *Flores Historiarum*, to 1265, was written at St. Albans, and taken mainly from the works of Matthew Paris; it was continued at Westminster in various hands, and was therefore formerly attributed to Matthew of Westminster, an entirely imaginary person. The fourteenth century chronicle of a monk named John of Reading was edited by Professor Tait in 1914. In the middle of the fifteenth century another monk, John Flete, compiled a history of the monastery to 1386, which has been edited by Dean Armitage Robinson. But the great wealth of the medieval records which were put in order by Dr. Edward Scott, more than atones for the poverty of the chronicles. Much more has been gleaned of the lives of the abbots and individual monks than of those of any other English monastery. Every Benedictine monastery had its own Book of Customs supplementing the Rule of St. Benedict, and the Westminster Customary, compiled in the middle of the thirteenth century, was edited for the Henry Bradshaw Society in 1904. All these sources have been laid under contribution by Mr. Westlake.

With the help of the large coloured plan of the monastery it is possible to realize the great advance in our knowledge of the history of the building of the church to which he has devoted a series of

chapters. It is recognized that Edward the Confessor's church did not end in an ambulatory with radiating chapels as was generally believed in the last century, for acting on a suggestion from Mr. Lethaby, Dean Armitage Robinson has shown that the abbey church of Jumièges, with its three parallel apses, was the model from which Westminster was imitated. However, Mr. Westlake gives strong ground for believing that the ambulatory was added at a later date before the building of the Lady Chapel, which was begun in 1220 and completed at the expense of the monastery. His discovery of a document in the Westminster cartulary called the 'Domesday', the assignment of a yearly rent by the son of the late Master Henry de Reyns, mason, warrants his decision that Master Henry, Henry III's master mason, came from Reims. It is a weighty contribution to the question whether Master Henry was a Frenchman, or an Englishman who was sent to France to study the cathedral church of Reims and other buildings, and it is an excellent instance of the value of a record when the evidence of architecture is disputed.

Several chapters are given to the history of the different buildings of the monastery and of the obedientiaries or officers who were in charge of them. Mr. Westlake is right in stating that 'sedere ad skillam' means simply to preside at the common table in the refectory, and not to be promoted to the senior table. In *Les fraternités monastiques* Dom Berlière has noted four instances of foreign monastic confederations in which this privilege was conceded to the abbot of another house. The site of the misericorde adjoining the refectory on the south was identified by excavation in 1921. There is a slight misapprehension about the use of this building, in which, since the thirteenth century, monks had dishes of meat which were not allowed by the Rule in the refectory. The tendency was to desert the refectory, and in the Constitutions of 1268 issued generally to monks in England by Cardinal Ottoboni, as papal legate, it was decreed that two-thirds must take their meals in the refectory, and archbishops and bishops attempted to enforce it at visitations. At the general chapter of the Benedictines in 1300 a decree was made that every head of a monastery could give dispensation to his monks to eat meat as it seemed good to him. In altering the proportion of monks to half in the refectory and half elsewhere, Pope Benedict XII was obliged to recognize a further relaxation.

At the southern end of the cellarer's building was a tower known as 'The Black Stole', and Mr. Westlake observes that the exact meaning cannot be determined. In the plan of 'Part of the monastic buildings' in *The Abbot's house at Westminster*, by Dean Armitage Robinson, there is not only a 'Blackestole Tower', but the two southern bays of the cellarer's range are marked as 'The Blackestole' from the description in the grant to Bishop Thirlby in 1541, and it is suggested that the building may have been used for keeping the cellarer's tallies, and the Black Stool may have been where he sat to take receipts and cast his accounts. In a survey of the buildings at Abingdon in 1554, for the purpose of calculating the lead on the roofs, the Abbot's lodging, the Star Chamber, and the Black Stool, are mentioned in succession. At Ely, in 1541, a building called the 'Black

Hostre' adjoined the cellarer's building; in 1349 it appears in an account roll as 'nigrum ostelarium', and it has hitherto been accepted as a hostel for the Black monks, i.e. Benedictines and Cluniacs of other houses who sought hospitality. Is it possible that the Blackestole or Black Stoolie at Westminster and Abingdon had the same use? So far as can be discovered, no other building was set apart for them in either monastery, and although according to the earlier customaries of both houses, they slept in the dormitory with the monks, a change was perhaps made in the fourteenth century when many Westminster monastic offices were rebuilt by Abbot Litlington. Mr. Westlake has given no account of the guestmaster and the provision for hospitality, a notable omission. His conjecture that there were no very striking differences in the duties of the sacrist in Benedictine houses might be supported by a comparison with the Sacrist Rolls of Ely, edited by Archdeacon Chapman. The sacrist of Westminster had a unique source of income, the letting of seats for coronations. In 1445, at the coronation of Margaret of Anjou, he let the Great Campanile for £5 6s. 8d., erected stands in the cemetery of St. Margaret's which brought in £2 9s. 8d., and even took the windows out of the sacristy and the church to make more places for spectators. Mr. Westlake's reconstruction of the plan of the Norman infirmary and the rebuilding in the thirteenth century is most interesting and valuable. The destruction of the beautiful St. Katherine's chapel is a conspicuous instance of the materialism of the sixteenth century. No special room was built at Westminster for a library as at St. Albans, Christchurch Canterbury, and Gloucester, and no catalogue has survived except of the 115 volumes which were received after the death in 1376 of Cardinal Langham, who was so generous a benefactor of the monastery in which he spent over twenty years of his life.

Mr. Westlake points out justly how little credence is to be attached to the attribution of the tomb, illustrated in plate III, to King Sebert, and he might have added that in 1308, according to the contemporary Annals of St. Paul's, some of the monks transferred the body of King Sebert 'de veteri in suam novam basilicam'. It is certain that when Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor, died at Winchester in 1075, she was buried at Westminster next to her husband, but it would be better to give the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* or Florence of Worcester as a reference, instead of Hoveden, who wrote a hundred years later; there is a curious story that she went to the monastery of Chaise-Dieu in Auvergne, where she was cured of leprosy by the abbot, and after her death at Chaise-Dieu she was buried in the church. Her tomb, a monument of the fourteenth century, is still pointed out as of special interest to English travellers, and Monsieur Emile Mâle has referred to it in a recent work. On the other hand it is difficult to believe that the head of St. Benedict ever left France to become a relic at Westminster. Mr. Westlake notes that Edward III gave it to the monks in 1355, with a reference to Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*. The St. Albans chronicler got the fact from the Westminster chronicler, John of Reading, including the wrong date, June 30, 1355, which was also repeated by Flete. The real date of delivery was July 5, 1358 (Rymer, *Fœdera*, III, 398). The bones of St. Benedict had been

enshrined at the famous Benedictine monastery of Fleury, or St. Benoît-sur-Loire, about twenty-five miles south-east of Orleans, since 655, when one of the monks brought them from the ruined and deserted monastery of Monte Cassino. There is nothing in the history of St. Benoît-sur-Loire by the Abbé Rocher, or apparently in other records, to warrant a belief that Edward III got possession of the head of the saint. But the authenticity of the relic was not questioned, and Flete mentions an indulgence attached to it of eleven years and forty days.

On p. 288 it is stated that the precise mode of election of the prior of Westminster has not survived, but it is probable for many reasons that it followed the Canterbury mode, by which is meant St. Augustine's, though the indexer interprets it as Christchurch. This suggestion of a method of indirect election by the monks, who finally chose three monks, of whom the abbot nominated one to be prior, conflicts with the direct evidence given in 1436, and quoted correctly on p. 143, that it had hitherto been the custom for the abbot to nominate five, seven, nine or more of the monks to elect a new prior, and for the abbot to confirm their choice. In the bull *Summa Magistri*, issued in 1337, Benedict XII united the two Benedictine Chapters of Canterbury and York, and directed that a convenient place should be chosen for the meeting; it was in 1338 that the abbots of St. Albans and St. Mary's York agreed on Northampton as in the middle of the kingdom. Most of the subsequent chapters were held there, but Oxford was chosen in 1444.

Mr. Westlake has paid tribute to the conspicuous excellence of the work of Richard Widmore, the chapter librarian, whose *History of Westminster Abbey* was published in 1751. But he has not checked some of Widmore's statements in the light of modern research. It is not a fact that Abbot Walter was 'sequestered' from using his mitre by Cardinal Huguzon after the quarrel for precedence between the two archbishops in 1176. It is clear from the *Gesta Henrici II* (Rolls Series I, 405) that on February 24 the Cardinal suspended the abbot from the right to wear his mitre and the prior from entering the choir, because he was not received with sufficient reverence, whereas the Council at Westminster before which the archbishops quarrelled, was summoned for March 14. In 1335, as Dr. Pearce has noted, the licence from the King to Abbot Henley was not to go to Oxford for seven years for purposes of study, but to reside in universities or places of sound and flourishing learning, whether abroad or at home, on condition that he avoided Scotland and any country at war with the king, and in 1336 he was allowed to nominate two attorneys in England for seven years on the ground that he was going to pursue his studies across the seas. He was a president of the general Benedictine chapter in 1340 as well as in 1338 and a diffinitor in 1343. Widmore's statement that in 1437 Edmund Kyrton, when prior of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, was sent by the university to the papal curia, need not be qualified by the suggestion that it is not confirmed by any record at Westminster; he made it on the authority of so excellent an antiquary as Anthony Wood and the precise reference is *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis* (1674), p. 216.

On p. 144 Mr. Westlake observes that the vacancy caused by Abbot Harwden's death 'was filled by papal provision, though no reason can be assigned for such a departure from custom'. It was due to Henry VI's weakness, as in the numerous similar instances of papal provisions to episcopal sees during his reign. The reason why the mode of election of Kyrton's successor, George Norwich, is 'not known', is that he, too, was provided, as is shown by the entry on the Patent Roll in 1463. The entries on Patent Roll, 14 Ed. IV, pt. 2, enable Mr. Westlake to write that Abbot Estney was elected by the convent, whereas Widmore and the *Victoria County History* maintain that he was provided by the pope. Both statements are justified and neither is complete; the monks hurriedly elected Estney, but the pope had evidently again reserved Westminster, and formally provided Estney three months later. Edward IV recognized the provision, and before he issued a mandate for the temporalities to be restored, Estney renounced the words in the papal bull which were prejudicial to the crown.

Mr. Westlake's sympathy with the monks is so strong that he has identified himself completely with their interests, and has quite unconsciously become a partisan. It is not possible to give a complete account of various disputes without studying other records besides those at Westminster. Several documents in the Lincoln register of Grosseteste (Canterbury and York Society, X), throw a different light on the quarrels with the bishop about the appropriation to the monks of the rich benefice of Ashwell. The account of the quarrel between the abbey and the bishop of Worcester about the exemption of the dependent priory of Great Malvern is very special pleading. The documents in Bishop Giffard's register, printed in 1725 by Canon W. Thomas in *Antiquitates prioratus Majoris Malvernæ*, are a most serious indictment of the Abbot of Westminster. Archbishop Peckham was within his rights in asking even exempt monasteries to produce evidences of their claims to hold parish churches for their own uses or to draw pensions from them. Mr. Westlake does not mention that at the consecration of the bishop of Rochester in 1283 in the cathedral church of Canterbury, the sacrist of Westminster threw a large hard roll into the Archbishop's face, and was not unnaturally excommunicated for his insulting behaviour. A reference to the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London would have qualified John of Reading's jealous assertion in 1358 that Queen Isabella had intended to be buried at Westminster, but was led astray by the Friars. Their choir was built with money given by her aunt, Margaret of Valois, and at her death a further sum of £700 was given by Isabella for the completion, and it was natural that she should desire to be buried in their church.

It is rash to assume, in the absence of any record, that Wolsey found little upon which to comment in his visitation of Westminster in 1518, for Polydore Vergil suggests that he created a good deal of disturbance in the monastery. It was probably in 1520 that members of the Order of Black Monks, assembled in London by the Cardinal's orders, notified him that they had read the book of his statutes and that many of the rules ought to be received by all good monks, but others were too austere for those times.

It is greatly to be desired that a second edition should be published in a cheaper form, without the costly illustrations, but if possible with all the valuable plans. A few errors should be corrected: the date given in the *Flores Historiarum* III, 73, which was written by a contemporary Westminster monk, for the death of Abbot Ware, 'about the feast of St. Andrew', and quoted again in the *Annals of Worcester*, must be preferred to December 8, which is given by Flete in the fifteenth century. On p. 82 Abbot Crokesley was not sent to Pontigny, but he was sent abroad on a secret mission because the king wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Pontigny. It is certain that he was not elected on the date of the canonization of Archbishop Edmund Rich, which was decreed on January 11, 1248. On p. 33 Osbert de Clare was sent on a visit to Ely, not on a visitation; as the bishop of London had no jurisdiction over the nunnery of Kilburn, the use of 'visit' on p. 50 is ambiguous. The right of visitation was reserved to the abbot of Westminster, and the injunctions issued by Richard Crokesley or Richard Ware are entered in MS. Add. 8169, B. Mus. and have escaped notice. On p. 389 the attribution to the imaginary Matthew of Westminster should be corrected. The foot-notes require some revision, a number of page references are missing, and when a document has been printed, that reference should be given as well as the manuscript, e.g. chapter IX, note 10, should be *English Historical Review*, 1922, pp. 83-88, and note 22, Widmore Appendix, 191-201; chapter IX, note 22, should be Hoveden II instead of I; chapter XI, note 11, should be Wylie I. A complete bibliography would be a very welcome addition.

ROSE GRAHAM.

City Government of Winchester from the Records of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. By J. S. FURLEY, M.A. 10 x 6½; pp. 196. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1923. 14s.

One of the hopeful features of the last few decades has been the increased interest taken in municipal records and the deepening sense of responsibility for their preservation as part of the national heritage. Gradually it is becoming understood that the history of the nation as a whole and of its institutions is inseparably linked with the history of the great cities and indeed of the individual parishes. While any local history is of value, and while it is important that any records going back to medieval times should be calendared or, if of special interest, published in full, it is obvious that this applies more particularly to the records of a city such as Winchester, which has occupied a position of peculiar significance in the life of the nation from Norman times. Mr. Furley has made good use of the opportunities which he has had for examining the municipal records at Winchester and also those of Winchester College. His aim, however, has been a greater one than merely to give a very interesting and readable account of this city. In a good many ways he has used the conditions which applied to Winchester to illustrate aspects of the life of the larger cities generally, such as the growth of the position of Mayor, the place occupied by the Gilds in the everyday life of the citizens, the way in which taxation was administered. His chapter on 'The Townsman' is one of great interest, for what he says about the life of the Townsman in Winchester

would in some respects represent the civic life in London or Oxford or other large towns.

Speaking generally, Mr. Furley's work has been well done. His appendix, containing a transcript of the important documents, is carefully prepared, and the illustrations from Mr. F. A. Grant's photographs are admirably clear. I notice a few blemishes, which indicate an inaccurate reading of proofs or a slightly slipshod style: e.g. (p. 147) 'unless he his(?) willing'; p. 145, 'last sputter of war'—a rather curious phrase; p. 140, 'anything that hand could be laid on.' But these are venial faults, which do not much affect the value of the book. I am not sure that Mr. Furley has not been led astray over bull-baiting (pp. 153, 154): he has noticed the Winchester by-law that the flesh of a bull should not be sold unless he had been baited, and he assumes that this implies bull-baiting or bull-fighting in the accepted sense of the word. Perhaps Mr. Furley does not know that an almost identical by-law existed in other towns, including Leicester and Cambridge, and probably others. In Cambridge, according to Miss Mary Bateson, the prohibition was against selling 'the flesh of bulls, unless they are baited or fed with grass in a stall'. The word 'bait' is a good old English word meaning 'to cause a creature to bite for its own refreshment' (*N.E.D.*), or in other words, to feed; and I feel doubt whether a case has been made out for the sport of bull-baiting being the real meaning of this curious enactment in Winchester. WALTER SETON.

A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. By M. S. GIUSEPPI, F.S.A. Vol. I. 11 x 7; pp. xxiv + 411. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. 12s. 6d. net.

Much has been done in the last few years to assist the serious worker in the field of British historical records. The third edition of Scargill-Bird's well-known Guide in 1908 was much needed, and as a subject-guide to the contents of the Public Record Office it will have a permanent value. More recently the first volume of the *Repertory of British Archives*, edited in 1920 by Dr. Hubert Hall, has provided a most valuable handbook for those who are specially concerned with the study of diplomatic. In the volume now issued by H.M. Stationery Office we have the fruit of ten years' careful and painstaking labour on the part of Mr. Giuseppi, to whom the thanks of all historical students and archivists are already due, and to whom such thanks will be even more cordially rendered when he is able to complete his work by the production of Volume II.

In deciding the system upon which this new Guide was to be prepared, Mr. Giuseppi and his colleagues came to the wise conclusion that the most scientific method and at the same time the most generally useful method—not always or necessarily the same!—would be to group the records under their class titles, instead of under subject-headings. The editor explains in his introduction that Volume I contains the judicial records and such records as have been removed to the Public Record Office under the countersigned warrant specified in the Act [*viz.* 1838]. The reason why Volume II will be so eagerly awaited is that it will deal chiefly with the Records of the State Paper Office.

Not the least valuable feature of this volume will be found in Mr. Giuseppi's concise and scholarly subsidiary introductions dealing with the nature and origin of the Superior Courts of Law, Records of the Chancery, the Exchequer, the Court of King's Bench, etc.

Those who are at times under the necessity of consulting seals for genealogical or heraldic purposes will learn with satisfaction from p. 347 that a general descriptive catalogue of all the seals of special interest preserved in the P. R. O. is in course of preparation.

Reference must finally be made to the index prepared by Mr. D. L. Evans. The value of a work of this kind depends almost as much on the index as on the main contents. Nearly sixty pages have been devoted to the index, which has been carefully and scientifically done. Some people think that an index can be made anyhow and by any one. This index can be tested by selecting any subject in which one is interested and looking up the references: and it stands such a test well.

May Volume II appear soon!

WALTER SETON.

The Bearing of Coat-Armour by Ladies. By CHARLES A. H. FRANKLIN. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xvi + 144. London: Murray. 1923. 12s.

It is remarkable that heraldry should be regarded as a subject on which any one who is capable of reading is also capable of writing. No research or knowledge of original sources is considered necessary; it is sufficient to make a re-hash of the statements found in modern text-books, without attempting to verify them. The one original contribution to this book appears to be the statement (on p. 79) that 'John, Earl of Eltham (*sic*), second son of Edward II, bore England without (*sic*) a bordure of France, denoting his descent from a French mother'. Mr. Franklin is a devout worshipper at the shrine of the College of Arms and a profound admirer of the Prophet of the Heralds, Mr. Fox-Davies. We are therefore treated to the statement that, 'Any man who is lawfully entitled to bear arms is not, and cannot be, a commoner, but is a nobleman', and are given a full price-list of the College of Arms and of the cheaper rival establishment presided over by Ulster King of Arms.

By an unconscious stroke of humour Mr. Franklin demolishes at one blow the shrine before which he would have us join him in worship. On p. 73 he portrays the armorial bearings of 'Geraldine Susan Maud, daughter of J. E. G. de Montmorency, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Quain Professor of Law, University of London, a Cadet of the noble House of de Montmorency (Viscount), (Arms recorded in Ulster Office; pedigree in Ulster Office and College of Arms)'. The arms, which are as 'genuine' as the payment of fees can make them, are based on those of the great de Montmorency, whose name the Irish family of Morres assumed in 1815 on the strength of a pedigree which has received the official blessing, but of which Dr. Round does not hesitate to say, and to prove conclusively (*Feudal England*, 519-27), that 'a more impudent claim was never successfully foisted on the authorities and the public'.

The book is not redeemed by its illustrations, as the author is almost entirely lacking in artistic discernment: almost—not quite, for although he assures us that 'Any one who is really entitled to arms should avoid

paintings done outside H.M. Offices of Arms', he very rightly denounces the design issued by the College of Arms for the 'married achievement of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles', and rejects the 'utterly grotesque' official design for the arms of the Duke and Duchess of York. It is perhaps as a subtle proof of the danger of employing unofficial draughtsmen that he reproduces a feeble drawing of the arms of Lord Lascelles, in colours, with the intriguing motto, *In solo Deus salus*.

L. F. SALZMAN.

The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region. By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A. With illustrations, sketch-maps, and five coloured regional maps. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xxv + 360. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 31s. 6d. net.

Dr. Fox's work fulfils a long- and sorely-felt want in the archaeological literature of this country. It has long been recognized that the Wash constituted throughout early times one of the principal gateways through which continental invasions and influences penetrated England. Only now for the first time has the wealth of material from the southern Fens and the country around their southern fringe been brought together in a sufficiently comprehensive manner to allow us to realize the full significance of that gateway. Now and again, as perhaps is only natural in a work which ranges from Neolithic times to the Conquest, one may feel that certain points have not received the attention that they merit, but that is a defect—and it is only a small one—that can easily be remedied by more specialized studies, for all of which this valuable survey must serve as a constant work of reference.

The book is, however, no mere bald survey compiled of strings of facts and references. The material collected by Dr. Fox (and we feel that very little can have slipped his notice) has been used as a text for a thesis in which he seeks to prove that the distribution of the remains, when set out on a map or series of maps, is the mirror of the geographical and economic conditions of the age to which they severally belong, while at the same time it reflects in a vivid manner the gradually increasing dominance of early man over his physical environment. This is particularly well illustrated by a comparison of the Bronze Age with the Late Celtic and Roman on the one hand and with the Anglo-Saxon on the other. The advances into the forested area which become marked in Roman times are checked by the arrival of a people who, though in other ways advanced, were mainly agriculturists and were instinct with much the same needs as their predecessors of the Bronze Age, with the result that their settlements tend to concentrate at the same centres.

These and other such points are admirably brought out by the five excellent maps, one for each period (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Late Celtic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon), handily inserted in a pocket in the cover of the book. They are clearly printed in three colours, green for the forested areas, white for the open country, and brown for the fenland, with distinctive marks for the various classes of archaeological remains.

The Neolithic period is briefly treated, but is interesting as furnishing

evidence of a subsidence of the Fens towards its close. Signs also appear of trade, which, in the author's opinion, reached Cambridgeshire from the south-west along the Icknield Way. As an instance greenstone celts like those found in Brittany are cited, but, though they were certainly imported into the Cambridge region, is it certain that they came from Brittany? At one time the Breton examples were thought to be importations from elsewhere, but it is now known that a vein of rock of the same mineral character as that out of which the celts were made occurs in the Arzon peninsula, where Tumiach, the source of the finest collection, is situated.

In the Bronze Age the same trade-route becomes more manifest, but clearly Dr. Fox tends to favour the view that the Wash was probably the most important entrance for the beaker people, and even goes so far as to hold that Wiltshire received its beaker influences by that route. Right or wrong as that may prove to be (and he is more than probably correct in his estimate), the Atlantic trade-route to which he constantly refers plays no part in the beaker invasion.

Important arguments in favour of a modification of Montelius's chronological system for the Bronze Age of the British Isles can hardly fail to commend themselves to English archaeologists. The typological basis of Montelius's system suits well for Scandinavia where invasion was non-existent or negligible during the period in question, but a quasi-historical division such as Dr. Fox proposes seems to fit in better with a well-marked change discernible in our Bronze Age remains around 1000 B.C., a change which is associated with the coming of a people bearing leaf-shaped swords, here identified with the Goidels.

The division here suggested consists of two phases, the first subdivided into three periods, (1) Transition, 2000-1700 B.C.: (2) Early, 1700-1400 B.C.: (3) Middle, 1400-1000 B.C.: and the later phase or Late Bronze period from 1000-500 or 400 B.C., based, like that of Montelius, on the types of implements. The rich series of hoards from the second phase are particularly noteworthy.

The statement (p. 27) that 'cremation is almost unknown during the beaker phase of culture' is misleading. That beakers are not usually found with cremation burials is true, but, as the Derbyshire material proves beyond all shadow of doubt, cremation was quite common in some parts in the Early Bronze Age to which the beakers in the main belong.

The Iron Age of this region has produced important remains, only a few of which can, unfortunately, be illustrated. They cover most of the phases known from Hengistbury and other southern finds, though the finest pedestalled urns seem to be wanting. Some of the restorations of pottery (particularly plate xvi, figs. 5 and 6) are unconvincing and, it would seem, hardly justifiable. The period is chiefly interesting because the finds can to some extent be correlated with the great dykes which traverse the chalk ridge north-east of Cambridge. Dr. Fox has personally interested himself in attempts to solve the problem of these dykes by excavation, and with the aid of the archaeological material surveyed in this work, such as the distribution of British coins and the absence of La Tène pottery in Norfolk, makes out a good case for

regarding these dykes as constituting the tribal boundary between the Iceni and their southerly neighbours. He has also brought together much material to add to the steadily growing *corpus* of finds which point to trade-connexions between this country and southern Europe and the Mediterranean during this period.

It is not clear why the Fen Ditton sector (p. 126) should be separated from the Fleam Dyke itself. Was it not purposely devised to flank on the Cam instead of on one of its tributaries, in order to use the short stretch of the Cam as far as the Fens as an additional line of defence, preventing passage down the river to the rear of the position?

The Roman period has little to mark it off from its counterpart in other parts of the country, though fine objects have from time to time come to light. Its chief interest is the evidence; it affords that the existence of Cambridge begins with the engineering of the great road across the forest westwards to join the Ermine Street, and that the effective occupation which these roads connote is of first century date, while the southern Fens and the north-eastern portion of the district remained un-Romanized for some further period. In place of the complete Romanization of Britain Dr. Fox prefers the idea of strong Roman centres radiating influences which often no more than touched the Celtic population. The survival of Celtic burial in mounds, accompanied by Roman objects, which is here particularly well brought out, is a case in point.

Dr. Fox's theory of the gradual encroachments on the forest-belts by peoples of advancing culture leads him to doubt the wide cornlands which Haverfield suggested to explain certain scattered homesteads east of Cambridge. He seems to be justified in this contention, for, in proportion to the population of Britain at the time, surely sufficient open land existed wherewith to supply all its needs and also that surplus which gave Britain a name as one of the granaries of the Empire.

Anglo-Saxon archaeology is particularly indebted to Dr. Fox for his lucid survey of the remains of this important period. Too many of the rich collections from the cemeteries of the district come unfortunately from unscientific excavations. The result is the loss to archaeology of many important facts for the correlation and dating of the objects discovered. This is the more deplorable, since the cemeteries chiefly affected are those from which come the relics to which the term 'Anglo-Saxon' is peculiarly applicable. The author has spared no pains to disentangle the records of past diggings on the various sites in the Barrington and Haslingfield areas, with a resultant gain to any further study. The chief points brought out are: (1) the marked difference between the remains from the cemeteries west of the Cam or close to its right bank south of Cambridge and those from the district north of the Fleam Dyke, which now becomes the boundary between the East and Middle Angles; and (2) the unusual phenomenon of the occupation of a strategic point of intersection of the Roman road-system at Cambridge itself.

Of one point, it would seem, Dr. Fox has failed to comprehend the full significance by reason, largely, of an obsession for the term 'Middle Angles'. This, like all other distinctive tribal names in this

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period, must surely belong to the time when the regional divisions crystallized out of the elements of which the invaders were originally composed. However much the term is applicable to the inhabitants of the Cambridge area in the seventh or even in the latter half of the sixth century, it is far from certain that such a title can properly be used to label the first occupants of the district. The first hundred years were a period of unrest and movement, and the strong Saxon tinge in the relics from the cemeteries south of the Fleam Dyke and from those round Northampton and Bedford can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as meaning that an original Saxon element was later overlaid and dominated by one of Anglian stock. The later comers would seem to have stabilized themselves as Middle Angles under their own chieftains and to have formed an entity distinct from the East Angles, with whom, however, they had culturally much in common. Just as the Romans were unable to suppress everything Celtic, so the Saxon survived in what became an Anglian atmosphere.

The connexion of the Cambridge region with the Upper Thames valley, for which the Icknield Way once more furnished the line of intercourse, is daily becoming more and more apparent, and further investigation will show that the cessation of the ties between the two districts—and the long brooches cited by Dr. Fox, from East Shefford, Berks., fall exactly within the compass of the period involved—synchronizes with that very stabilization which gave birth alike to the tribal names of West Saxons and Middle Angles.

The book is clearly printed, with subsidiary details of finds and remarks such as are usually placed in foot-notes interpolated in smaller print in the text. This method simplifies reading, but emphasizes the fact that more often than not the foot-notes are material inserted as an afterthought, since here the portions in smaller type are frequently indistinguishable from the matter in the main text.

There are useful appendixes of beakers, bronze hoards, and barrows, an extensive bibliography and index; the illustrations, except the frontispiece, are fairly satisfactory, but the arrangement of the plates in the Anglo-Saxon section leaves something to be desired.

Textual errors are few. I have noted: p. 27, l. 8, 'Plate II, 2' should be 'Plate I, 2'; there is a misplaced comma in the foot-note on p. 254, and on p. 221, l. 22, should not 'north-east' be 'south-east'?

E. T. LEEDS.

The Miracles of Henry VI. By RONALD KNOX and SHANE LESLIE.

8½ x 5½; pp. ix + 224. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 12s. 6d.

Several years ago the Provost of Eton gave us a reprint of John Blacman's memoir of Henry VI. Blacman was for a time the king's spiritual director, and the account of his 'meekness and good life' is, for this reason, of great value. In his notes, Dr. James drew attention to the existence, in the British Museum, of two MSS. of the king's miracles. One is plainly a copy of the other, and it is upon the original, once the property of Cranmer, that Father Knox and Mr. Shane Leslie have based their text. They give twenty-three miracles in full, and Father Knox provides an excellent translation.

The pious intention of the editors is hardly disguised. They are anxious that the canonization of the Founder of Eton and King's, interrupted first by Tudor parsimony and then by the break with Rome, shall be carried to completion after the lapse of four centuries. They would echo the versicle and response which follow a hymn in honour of the king: *Veniant ad te qui detrahebant tibi: et adorent vestigia pedum tuorum.*

Miraculous power is, of course, the true seal of saintship. On one occasion, we are told, the body of an anti-pope began to work miracles; the wonders, however, soon ceased and were never repeated. In the case of Henry VI, the pilgrimages and miracles began while his body still lay at Chertsey, but it was the canons of Windsor who really organized the cult, and it was John Morgan, the dean (afterwards bishop of St. Davids), who got a learned clerk to compile in the accepted manner the official account of the miracles. It is useless to discuss how far these stories are constructed on a basis of fact or what is the value of the marginal annotations in the MS. (*probatum, non reperitur*, etc.), which suggest some kind of investigation at a later date, perhaps in the reign of Henry VIII. Father Knox is bold enough to say: 'It will easily be seen how unusually strong is the evidence in favour of these alleged miracles, except for those who disbelieve in ecclesiastical miracles on principle.' But among the 'proved' miracles are several cases of children restored to life after fatal accidents, and to any one familiar with medieval hagiography the stories as a whole present no distinctive features. One, at any rate—the story of a deliverance from the gallows—possesses a long ancestry.

There are no such good tales as those which enliven the pages of Caesarius of Heisterbach. The liveliest story describes the plight of two carters who had an accident with a barrel of wine which they were conveying from Reading to Aylesbury. The cart fell over and the barrel burst. In their distress, which is elaborately pictured, they 'prayed and besought the Father of mercies and God of all comfort. More especially they asked to be helped by the patronage of the blessed and glorious King Henry and put their whole hearts into that prayer'. It is unnecessary to describe the happy ending.

The MS. throws some light on the social and religious practices of the day. Football is regarded by the chronicler as 'a game, abominable enough, and in my judgment at least, more common, undignified and worthless than any other kind of game'. Reference is frequently made to the 'bending of coins', which accompanied the promise of a pilgrimage to Windsor, where the coins were offered at the tomb, just as they were offered long before to Simon de Montfort at Evesham. Another curious custom, which is mentioned also in the *Miracles of St. William of Norwich* (ed. Jessopp and James, p. 210), was that of measuring the sick person's body, length and breadth, and making a waxen candle according to the measurements, for an offering to the saint. Some kind of sympathetic magic evidently underlies the custom.

The editors have found some traces of the liturgies used to commemorate the king. In addition to prayers, there are a few hymns,

three of which are in the familiar sequence-measure popularized by Adam of St. Victor.

It is to be hoped that the editors of the present work may be rewarded by seeing as the fruit of their labours the canonization of the gentle king, of whom Dr. James has beautifully spoken: 'The evils which his weak rule brought upon England have faded out of being: the good which in his boyhood he devised for coming generations lives after him. *Pro eo quod laboravit anima eius, videbit et saturabitur.*'

F. J. E. RABY.

Hornchurch Priory; a Kalendar of Documents in the possession of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. With an introduction and an index by H. F. WESTLAKE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 152. London: Philip Allan & Co. 1923. 7s. 6d.

The Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, are to be congratulated, not only on their choice of Canon Westlake as editor, but on their public-spirited enterprise in printing this Kalendar. It is to be hoped that other colleges of the older Universities, whose collections of muniments are still unpublished, will be disposed to follow an example so useful and so welcome as this.

The days are happily over when the apparent plums were alone extracted from a collection of this kind. For documents which have the first appearance of minor importance often provide material of surprising value. In this volume every document in the collection of 547 is described; and in every case, we are glad to note, the names of all the witnesses are included. Our only regret is that the documents have been printed, not in some kind of chronological order, but in accordance with the somewhat casual numeration which had previously been given to them. This disadvantage can, however, be overcome to some extent by a careful use of the index.

These documents relate mainly to the Essex property held by the alien priory of Hornchurch, the sole dependency in England of the Hospital of St. Nicholas and St. Bernard of Montjoux; and the greater part of the collection is of earlier date than 1391, when the priory had shared the fate of many other alien houses, and William of Wykeham had licence to purchase its possessions and grant them to New College.

Comparatively little was known of the origin and history of the priory before 1898, when Dr. J. H. Round printed in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* an interesting account of the royal charters then available and of other points arising therefrom. He laid at rest the confusion which had actually occurred through a misrepresentation of the 'Abringes' of a papal bull of 1177 as Avranches in Normandy instead of Havering in Essex. And he suggested that the origin of the foundation may be traced to the fact that Henry II's envoys to the Emperor Frederick in the winter of 1158-9 probably crossed the Alps by the pass of the Great St. Bernard. He also made the prophecy, now fulfilled, that 'further records, doubtless, will come to light in time'.

In this collection there are three original grants by Henry II, the first of which Canon Westlake dates as almost certainly belonging to

August 1158. Hitherto, although Tanner appears to have known of the New College archives as relating to Hornchurch, these grants have only been available from confirmations or from an *inspeximus* of 1285. In addition to the royal charters and confirmations there are many grants by local benefactors. These with their relevant title-deeds and the subsequent leases made by the priory provide splendid material in local and field names. There are allusions to the Prior's Inn in London-within-Aldgate, which, as stated by Stow, lay on the south side of Fenchurch Street, although it is somewhat disappointing to find no documents relating to the property known as the Savoy, which was granted to the priory by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, and shortly afterwards sold by the brethren to the queen for the sum of £200. Other documents indicate the site of the priory, hitherto unknown, and to some extent the nature of the buildings. The possessions of the priory in 1391 are detailed in the grant by the provost of Montjoux to William of Wykeham.

If any proof were needed of the value of this volume in increasing our knowledge of Hornchurch Priory it would be sufficient to point to the fact that, as recorded in the account given in the *Victoria County History*, the names of only eight masters have been previously known to us; while the list, compiled by Canon Westlake from the New College documents, numbers no less than nineteen. This is only one example of a number of interesting points, not excluding the vexed question of the origin of the name of Hornchurch, which are discussed by the latest historian of the parish church, Mr. C. T. Perfect, in the light of information gathered from the Kalendar.

CHARLES CLAY.

Curia Regis Rolls of the reigns of Richard I and John, preserved in the Public Record Office. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; pp. ix + 668. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. £2 net.

The printing of these, the earliest of our Plea Rolls, was begun as far back as 1835, when the old Record Commission published two volumes of transcripts under the title of *Rotuli Curiae Regis*; later on the Pipe Roll Society printed several rolls of the reign of Richard I; the present volume continues the work down to the end of the second year of John.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these early rolls: for the topographer and genealogist they contain much valuable material, while to the student of the development of English law they are a mine of information. As the able editor, Mr. C. T. Flower, M.A., F.S.A., an Assistant Keeper of the Records, points out in his preface:— 'They belong to a period when the common law was still being evolved out of the common sense of the king's justices and many points of procedure were still in course of settlement.'

Where most of the cases are those of private litigation we cannot expect to find much of public matters; there are a few casual references, however, the most interesting of which is that the absence of William de Mowbray, a defendant, in 1198, was explained by the fact that he was detained at Vienna as a hostage for Richard I.

The most frequent causes of action relate to claims to or connected with land, advowson of churches and last presentations, tenures and services, and so on, but there are many others in respect of debts, seizure and detention of chattels, &c. Among the curiosities is the case of a lady's action against two men who 'had made her a nun' (p. 178), and there is another in which a defendant accused of murder offered 'to make a monk' for the soul of the murdered man (p. 395).

We get some interesting details of the judicial duel, which was sometimes asked for by the parties and sometimes ordered by the court. In one case the Prior of Coventry protested—perhaps as a cleric he disapproved of the practice—but he was compelled to agree. He would not, of course, fight himself, but would appear by his 'champion', as indeed did most of the other persons concerned. It does not appear whether, under certain circumstances, the litigants themselves could be compelled to fight, but the fact that certain excuses were accepted suggests this. These excuses were, being under or over the age-limit (which is not stated), a broken leg, and being maimed; two stout fellows, who claimed exemption on the last ground, put in as a saving clause, 'unless they recovered in the meantime'. The champion was often hired, and apparently could be objected to on this ground. In one case (p. 100) the champion of William de Ponte des Arch' complained that after he had knocked down Robert Bloc's champion, Robert himself picked up his fallen champion's club (*baculum*) and hit the other man on the head with it. Robert denied the story, and referred to Adam the clerk, who was present on behalf of the sheriff, those who kept the 'ring' (*campus*) and the record of the county court, and added that both champions were hired. The sheriff was ordered to bring the record to Westminster, and the like order was made in another case, from which we may perhaps infer that most, if not all, of these duels took place before the county assembly. One fortunate champion seems to have married the daughter of his principal, a lady, and to have received the reversion of the land recovered (p. 185). A sporting touch is provided by an order of John to the justices to postpone a certain duel, because he, John, wished to see it himself (p. 279).

Mr. Flower is to be complimented most warmly on his transcription and editing of these records, a task which any one who has personal knowledge of the rolls will admit to be one requiring the utmost skill, patience, and scholarship. His index of subjects is a veritable achievement. He has developed and extended a system, used for some time past in the Record Office publications, of grouping the subjects into general headings, with copious cross-references. Thus, the student of real property law will find all his references under the general heads of Custom, Dower, Final Concords, Inheritance, Manors, Tenures, and Services, Villeinage, etc., while for those interested in church history there are the headings, Ecclesiastical Affairs, Pilgrimages and Religious Vows, and Religious Houses. But it is the legal procedure section which mostly excites our admiration; under appropriate general headings there is a really remarkable analysis of the contents of the volume, from which one could write a treatise on the principles and practice of the law in the year 1200, without much outside help. It is greatly to

be hoped that this excellent plan will be followed in all future Record Office publications.

Lorica, by the way, should be translated 'shirt of mail', not 'breast-plate'; were breast-plates known so early as 1200?

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Die Ältere Eisenzeit Gotlands. Von OSCAR ALMGREN und BIRGER NERMAN. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$; pp. ii + 152 with 48 plates. Stockholm: Ivar Haeggström, 1923.

Long has Scandinavia stood in the front rank of archaeological research, the work of its scholars being marked by that extraordinary thoroughness, critical reasoning, and sanity of judgement which make it such a valuable contribution. The present volumes are no exception to the rule. Initiated by Almgren, by whom the first volume was completed in 1914, the second part has recently appeared under the same authorship in collaboration with Dr. Birger Nerman, and the joint authors are to be heartily congratulated on the successful termination of their work. It is to be hoped, however, that the termination only applies to that period of Gotland's past with which these volumes are immediately concerned, and that we may see a further survey on similar lines of the material from the island's later Iron Age, which is one of peculiar interest and extraordinary richness.

The present admirable survey, excellently illustrated by numerous plates and figures in the text, serves to emphasize once more the great value of these works on regional archaeology as a means of arriving at a true estimate of the area in question during any given period. The rich material from a large number of graves, cemeteries, and other finds preserved in the National Museum at Stockholm has been submitted to a critical study, and allotted to the various subdivisions of the older Scandinavian Iron Age according to the chronological scheme evolved long ago by Montelius. The process, of which these volumes are the record, has led to numerous interesting observations, particularly in regard to Gotland's relations to the Scandinavian mainland and to its nearest continental neighbours.

For the first two periods from the sixth to the middle of the second century B.C. the material is somewhat sparse, due in part to the cessation of hoards such as characterize the late Bronze Age, and in part to the scantiness of the grave-finds. But there is also reason to believe that a marked deterioration in the climate from the close of the Bronze Age caused a considerable migration from Scandinavia southwards. The little that remains, however, of these early periods is distinguished by a marked independence. Such external relations as exist are strongly in the direction of north-west Germany, and these relations become even stronger in Period III, when the great cemeteries, some of which continue in use down to the end of the older Iron Age and beyond, come into being. The late Bronze Age rite of cremation, partially superseded by inhumation in Period I of the Iron Age (a change for which no certain explanation is offered), comes back once more to its own.

In Period IV, the so-called Roman Iron Age, the finds from Gotland exceed those of any other part of Sweden, but in contrast to the earlier periods there is less independence and less variety of forms. The orien-

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tation of foreign trade now shifts to the southern shores of the Baltic, and imports become more numerous, chiefly from Bohemia, the seat of the Marcomanni, from whom also the rite of inhumation, taken over by them from the Celtic Boii, rapidly spreads northwards to the island where it becomes a feature of this and the subsequent periods. To the latter part of this period belong the large finds of Roman denarii, mainly of the second century, which have been brought into connexion with the southward movement of the Goths. Through these Goths settled in South Russia the Gotlanders acquired various industrial techniques, certain types of ornaments, and a knowledge of the runes. From A.D. 300 onwards, however, these relations break off, and the external connexions swing back once more to north-west Germany, probably as a result of the gradual evacuation of north-east Germany by kindred Gothic folk. Thus the archaeological material under review presents a vivid picture of the commercial intercourse between the island and its neighbours over a period of some 1,000 years, and to the ebb and flow of these connexions there corresponds an increase or decrease of cultural independence as illustrated by the material relics of the island's inhabitants.

But the value of a survey such as this is yet more strikingly emphasized by the deductions which the study of the archaeological remains allows to be made in regard to the southward migration of the Goths. It has generally been held that they started from the island of Gotland itself. But the authors briefly show—and the subject is developed at length by Nerman in an article entitled 'Goternas äldsta hem' (*Forrvännen*, 1923)—that this theory is untenable. The date of the ingress of the Goths into the Vistula region lies traditionally around the Christian era, and yet this is the very period when a gradual but marked increase becomes apparent in the finds from the great cemeteries in Gotland, in addition to which the types of graves in the two districts differ considerably. But in Östergötland, on the mainland of Scandinavia, the graves resemble those of north-east Germany, and though the material exactly datable in the centuries immediately before and after the Christian era is not very large, yet the scarcity of graves of this period in the large number of cemeteries scientifically explored in Östergötland points to this part of the mainland as the more probable source of the migration.

E. T. LEEDS.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.

Vol. VII, Edward III, 1356–1368. 10¼ × 6¾; pp. iv + 547. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. £2 net.

The translated text and the index have been prepared by Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, B.A., of the Public Record Office. The Fine Rolls are mainly concerned with private persons and their property, and consequently this volume, like its predecessors, contains little relating to public affairs. There is an interesting item in 1368, showing that Prince Galeazzo, lord of Milan, paid Edward III 100,000 florins of Florence for contracting the marriage of his daughter, Violante, with the king's son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

One would like to know the result of the hunt in 1358 for gold and silver mines in Devon; apparently none was known, for the lessees

were authorized to dig in the hills, and country, and desert places, to find mines, but so that they dug not in gardens, nor under houses. There was a somewhat similar roving commission in 1364 to search in Ireland.

Many of the entries are tantalising in their omission of detail, as, for example, the case of treasure-trove, in 1368, at Great Billing, Northants, where a pot was found in the earth, with money in old sterling to no small amount.

Mr. Dawes gives a very interesting list of services due from various tenants-in-chief. Besides the well-known services of castle-guard and finding soldiers in war-time, there are others of less usual character. Sir John Dengayne, of Dillington, held lands at Pytchley, Northants, by the service of hunting and taking wolves, foxes, cats, and other vermin; some foxes, we imagine, are still to be found in the neighbourhood, but the Dengaynes and their successors would seem to have exterminated the wolves and the wild cats. The service of 'being personally in the king's chamber whenever the king wishes him to be' might easily become burdensome and, in this respect, is a contrast to that of Robert Forster, who held 17 acres at Marden, W. Hereford, by the service of holding a cord to measure a castle in any place where the king wished to build a new castle on the Welsh border. New castles, in the middle of the fourteenth century, cannot have been of frequent occurrence. Aylesbury geese (not ducks) must have acquired a reputation at an early date, for property was held there by the service of finding two geese for the king's eating, if he came there in summer, while on a winter visit three eels were required instead—a poor substitute. Two of the rents mentioned are very uncommon: land at Hednesford, Staffs., paid a greyhound's collar yearly, and land at Broom, Warwick, paid a rent of a pair of scissors. The partition of lands held in chief usually meant the subdivision of the services, with the result that one person had to find $\frac{2}{3}$ of a hobeler, and another $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cross-bowman.

We should like to suggest that in all Record Office Calendars the indexed surnames should be treated more on similar lines to the place-names. The latter are always indexed under the modern spelling, with cross-references to this from all variants. Surnames are indexed only under such spellings as actually occur in the particular volume, with the result that a searcher may easily miss the one he is interested in. For instance, such cross-references as 'Bruce *see* Bruys, Millward *see* Muleward, Newdegate *see* Nieudegate, would not add materially to the bulk of the index, and would certainly be useful. A genealogist of the Whitehead family might be excused for overlooking John Whythefd. 'Wardship' is not an apt translation of *custodia* when applied to manors or lands, though it is the right word as applied to the heir; 'keeping', which is also used here, seems a little pedantic: why not 'custody'?

There is one most admirable precedent. In 1367 the escheator for Gloucestershire was amerced 40s. for making certifications that were frivolous and had no sensible meaning. If a similar code of punishment were adopted nowadays, what a saving of time and temper would be effected. We present the suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

La Chiesa Nuova (Santa Maria in Vallicella). By EUGÉNIE STRONG. 6 x 4½; pp. 158, 38 plates. Rome: Società Editrice d'Arte Illustrata. 1923. 10 lire.

Not only visitors to Rome, but even those whose interests have been confined to English medieval iconography will find great profit in this careful and detailed description of Sta. Maria in Vallicella by our Fellow Mrs. Strong, the Assistant-Director of the British School at Rome. The mother church of the Oratorians, founded by St. Philip Neri in 1575, is one of the most instructive as well as the most elaborate monuments of the Counter-Reformation and its artistic expression, the Baroque style. Mrs. Strong has been at pains to explain the scheme of its pictorial and symbolical decorations as embodying the spiritual ideas of the founder. Those connected with the cult of the Virgin are interesting to compare with their, in many cases, medieval originals. When we add that the ceiling- and altar-paintings by Pietro da Cortona and other masters of the later Italian schools are described and criticized; that all the inscriptions are given in full; and that there is an historical sketch of the church from its earliest origins to the present day, it will be seen that this modest volume (the first, we understand, of a series on the great Roman baroque churches) is a valuable addition to the literature of the churches of Rome; and it is fortunate that the subject has fallen into such competent and sympathetic hands. The thirty-eight photographic illustrations, produced with all the clearness for which Italian work of the kind is noted, are a great addition to the attractions of the book.

G. M^CN. RUSHFORTH.

Londinium: Architecture and the Crafts. By W. R. LETHABY. 8½ x 5½; pp. 248. London: Duckworth. 1923. 12s. 6d.

The publication in book-form of articles contributed to the periodical press—even a technical press—has serious and obvious dangers. In fortnightly instalments the overlapping of subjects is often inevitable: an interest in the trees rather than the wood is easily overlooked; and any lapse from a logical arrangement of the material is much less obvious than in a book which can be read in one long sitting. The chapters in Mr. Lethaby's book have appeared serially in the *Builder*, and the author has not entirely escaped these three pitfalls. His publishers have even emphasized them by promising on the paper-jacket, in defiance of the limiting sub-title of the book, 'as clear a picture as can at present be obtained of the Roman City of London', and a discussion 'of the problems of the topography and origins of the city'. A volume in which the city wall is described without a map to show its line (though the reader is told where he may find one); in which only one street, that of the approach to the bridge, is seriously discussed; and in which the question of origin is postponed to the last and one of the shortest chapters, can hardly be said even to aim at these high marks.

Mr. Lethaby, however, cannot be held responsible for the advertising vagaries of Messrs. Duckworth. Within the bounds of 'architecture and the crafts' he has produced the best summary of the material facts of Londinium which has yet appeared. He has omitted no important discovery in bricks and mortar or stone; and not only the

most recent volumes of *Archaeologia* but even the daily papers have contributed to his notebooks up to the time of going to press.

A book dealing so largely with details invites comment in detail. In Chapter I, which is concerned with building materials, Thomas Wright's statement that Roman mortar generally contained pounded tiles needs qualification, for such red mortar seems invariably to be late in date; on the city wall, for instance, it only occurs in repairs and in some of the bastions. On p. 13 there has been some confusion of locality. The pit which had been concreted over was not at the Post Office but at the Royal Exchange.

Chapter II, which deals with buildings and streets, is largely occupied with a tentative but ingenious essay on the reconstruction of the *basilica* of Londinium from the finds in and about Leadenhall Market. The trail of the periodical is over the suggestion that 'it is desirable that all the walls found in this locality should be laid down accurately on a plan'. Surely this book would have served its purpose better if it had included such a plan. In this chapter, and later, perhaps too much emphasis is laid on the discovery of Roman and modern buildings on the same alignment. There are many exceptions: Cornhill, for instance, crosses obliquely every Roman wall that has been noted on it. It is only natural that a riverside town should have some of its streets parallel to the bank and others at right angles. So far the suggestion that the lanes which cross King William Street are 'in some degree the successors of Roman streets' holds good. But there is much virtue in that 'in some degree', for the discovery in 1920 of a pavement under the middle of Nicholas Lane disproves the claim of that street at least. The chief contribution to topography is the suggestion that the direction of all walls should be plotted. Here again, who is better qualified for the task, at least as regards published finds, than Mr. Lethaby himself?

Chapter III discusses the wall, the gates, and the bridge. The author finds it difficult to believe that there is no re-used material in the original wall, or that 'two miles of chamfered plinth had to be provided out of new stone at the very beginning of the work'. Why, then, is ferruginous sandstone exclusively used for the plinth? The reviewer has lately watched the destruction, almost inch by inch, from the modern ground-level to the lowest footings, of about eighty yards of the wall, and can affirm that not the least sign of working appeared on any stone in that considerable mass. This has been the experience of every observer. All the evidence tends to show that Londinium did not, in the words quoted from M. Ledru, 'sacrifice its faubourgs' until the bastions were built; on the contrary, the wall even included the suburban rubbish-pits within its ambit. In this same chapter it is argued that the Roman bridge stood on the same site as the medieval. The reviewer has never built a bridge, but—assuming the continuity of the Roman and Saxon lines—is it possible to replace a wooden by a stone bridge without putting the structure very inconveniently out of action? The accumulation of coins and pottery which convinced Roach Smith can be explained by the action of the tide sweeping fragments down the river and lodging them among the piles. Recently the site of the first locks of Old London Bridge has been completely excavated, on the demolition of Adelaide Buildings, but not a trace

of any structure earlier than the medieval starlings, has come to light.

Chapters IV, V, and VI, dealing with tombs and sculpture, include interesting restorations of many fragments, particularly those at the Guildhall, some of which have never before been illustrated; and Mr. Lethaby finds among them parts of the 'Jupiter and giant' columns of the Rhineland. The first sentence of Chapter IV contains a statement often repeated but not entirely true. The site of London was not 'clean gravel ground' but for the greater part brick-earth, which must, in a damp climate, have made a very objectionable surface.

Chapter VII describes all the important mosaics recorded or preserved, and claims higher merit for them as works of art than is generally allowed. One small slip has been overlooked, for the sundial illustrated in fig. 102 is not at Bramdean but at Brading.

Chapter VIII is of particular interest as illustrating fragments of wall-painting hitherto unpublished; and Chapter IX considers inscriptions rather from their aesthetic side as lettering than from their historical importance as records.

Chapter X contains (among much else about the minor crafts) an appeal for 'a volume on the pottery found in London'—a task which, in regard to one important collection, is now in hand—and two impracticable suggestions. The first, that London-made pots can be identified from Conyers' description of the St. Paul's kilns, is hampered by the hopeless confusion in Conyers' notes between the contents of the kilns and the rubbish-pits. The second, that certain *appliqué* 'Samian' at the Guildhall could be restored from an apparent duplicate at the British Museum, has been tried and found wanting, for the figures at the British Museum were made from slightly larger moulds.

Chapter XI, on Early Christian London, is an amplification of a similar chapter in *London before the Conquest*; and in the final chapter, XII (which should surely have come first or been relegated to an appendix), a theory of origin is propounded, based on the growth of Verulam on the Watling Street, the development of Londinium as its port, and their communication by means of a road from London Bridge through Aldersgate. Unfortunately, before any such theory can be accepted, far more material evidence of the existence of pre-Roman London must be found. Mr. Lethaby rightly asks for the publication of a list of Celtic finds; the few attempts at such lists are either incorrect or imperfect or contain finds of doubtful age. But when that list is published it will be found to be exceedingly scanty. The bead-rimmed pots from the General Post Office, for instance, which are called in question on p. 232, were dated A.D. 50-80 and called a 'survival', because they were associated in all cases with 'Samian' made after the Claudian conquest.

The above is certainly an imperfect, and perhaps an ungracious, summary (insisting overmuch on matters that must always be controversial) of the first attempt, since Haverfield's paper of 1911, to gather together the latest as well as the best-known facts of Londinium. It 'fills a want' which has been felt for ten years; and frequently it points out a path for investigators to follow. But why has its obvious value been so seriously impaired by an inadequate index?

A work like this, an orderly array of multitudinous *minutiae*, needs above all a full *index nominum et locorum*. We are given instead a brief *index rerum*, which would have been better in place as a list of contents following the title-page.

FRANK LAMBERT.

Chiswick. By WARWICK DRAPER. 10 x 6; pp. xix + 236. London: Philip Allan. 1923. 25s.

It is pleasant to find a Chancery barrister with a considerable practice devoting his leisure to writing a book about the place where he lives. The advantages of a mind trained to deal with evidence and with ancient documents, and a pen able to set out conclusions arrived at succinctly yet clearly, are not to be gainsaid, for have they not been exhibited to the world by several distinguished lawyers, whom, as they are living, it would be invidious to name? Mr. Draper follows his excellent leaders and shows by this book how much he has enjoyed his task. He has given to the world a most readable volume full of interesting gossip about his own residence—Bedford House—and the houses of his neighbours. The volume, moreover, has the advantage of its presentation in excellent type, on excellent paper, and in a size that can be read in comfort.

It is possible to write an interesting and readable account of almost any parish in England, and about the parishes near London—in Middlesex and the other home counties—the mass of material is almost embarrassing. The general history in our country villages centres round the church, but it is an unhappy fact that near London nearly all the old churches have been destroyed. This is the case, unfortunately, at Chiswick, for Mr. Draper has to relate how the old church met its fate at the hands of the fashionable architect aided by overmuch money. He rescues for us one or two interesting views of the interior of the old church with its original roof (p. 95), with the pitch pine roof substituted in 1862, and a view of its exterior prior to its final destruction in 1882 (both opposite p. 94). His readers will share Mr. Draper's regret at its loss, but it may perhaps be permitted to hazard a doubt whether the window of so-called plate tracery shown on the south of the chancel was not a modern insertion. Mr. Draper alludes on p. 39 to an interesting memorial once in the old church, namely the brass (dated 1435 and not 1440 as stated in the list of illustrations) of Wm. Bordall, once vicar, who built the tower (luckily spared at the rebuilding), and gives opposite page 36 a reproduction of Faulkner's illustration of it. Faulkner's statement about this brass is confused. In his letterpress he says the inscription which would have been at the foot of the effigy was in the hands of the churchwardens. It may be suspected that he adopted his usual practice in this matter and reprinted what he found in Bowack, for it is understood that Mr. Dale made every possible inquiry about this brass. He became vicar in 1857, and if the inscription had been in the churchwardens' hands in 1850, when Faulkner wrote, it is unlikely that Mr. Dale would not have discovered it. On the other hand, if Faulkner had never inquired about it but had merely copied a statement of Bowack's (possibly accurate when he wrote in 1706), Mr. Dale's want of success is in no way surprising. Faulkner

does not state, and apparently Mr. Draper has not discovered, where Faulkner got his illustration of the brass. It is not the kind of caricature that is often met with, and suggests the careful hand of Thomas Fisher. The effigy is coloured yellow as if that was all the brass that remained, while the canopy and foot inscription were gone with the marginal inscription around the whole. Unfortunately no rubbing has yet been traced. The moustache and incipient beard which Faulkner's engraving gives to the priest are so unusual that their accuracy must be suspect, and if it is taken from an original drawing of Fisher's it has been 'improved' by the engraver.

The volume is profusely illustrated, so that it may seem churlish to suggest that some of the illustrations might be somewhat larger. As to the Tudor houses shown opposite page 46, it must surely be an error to say they were at Strand on the Green and not at Chiswick Mall where they are clearly shown in a sketch in the collections of the Society.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

Babylonian Problems. By Lieut.-Col. W. H. LANE. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$; pp. xxvi + 350. London: Murray. 1923. 21s.

Colonel Lane was 'bitten' with enthusiasm for Babylonian antiquities when on service as commander of an Indian battalion in Mesopotamia during the War. He conscientiously read up his subject, and found that in the district in which he was stationed there were a few topographical problems which seemed to him by no means explained by the current views of Assyriologists; and when, after the close of hostilities, he had time to develop his hobby on the spot, he set himself to elucidate them further. The chief subject of his inquiry was the disputed situation of the city of Opis and the identification of the 'Median Wall', and he has, not merely to his own satisfaction, but also to that of Professor Langdon of Oxford, settled these two points. Professor Langdon writes a foreword to the book, in which he warmly supports Colonel Lane's theories, which certainly seem to have much in their favour, although all Assyriologists are by no means convinced that he and Professor Langdon are correct. Time will show whether their views will prevail. The situation of Opis has always been a puzzle, and it will be interesting to see whether further excavation on the spot indicated by Colonel Lane will prove him to be right. The book itself is somewhat too voluminous for its subject, and there is too much quotation of classical authorities *in extenso*, which increases its bulk unnecessarily. Also it is somewhat slow reading, and some of the illustrations (notably the author's head-quarters at Balad railway station) are not interesting to anybody but the author. And others, such as Nimrod's Dam, will not be intelligible to anybody but himself. These defects mentioned, one can have nothing but appreciation for the intelligent and laudable archaeological activity of the author, which is a great contrast to the Gallo-like indifference of some of the soldiers in Mesopotamia to its antiquities, and the destructive souvenir-hunting proclivities of others. Colonel Lane has now taken up regular archaeological work with Professor Langdon and Mr. Mackay at Kish, where his practical knowledge of the country and of labour there should be of much use, and where he will, no doubt, gain

archaeological knowledge that will fit him, we may hope, to excavate himself on the site which he considers to be Opis.

H. R. HALL.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the archives and collections of Venice and in other libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxiv, 1636-39. Edited by ALLEN B. HINDS, M.A. 10½ x 6½; pp. lvii + 792. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1923. £2.

The present volume, comprising so short a period, is one of the most interesting of the series. It would not be difficult to contend that history is best written like this. If all historical works of the period were swept away, it would be possible to reconstruct the political, if not the social, state of Europe of the time. The Venetian senate spread their nets far. To their ambassador in London they send news of the progress of the siege of Babylon, the name by which they designate Baghdad (p. 498). Of the eleven million lb. of currants produced by the islands of Zante and Cephalonia they report that five million lb. go to England. Every detail of the war between Spain and Holland, of the troubles in the Palatinate, of the Scottish covenanters, is reported. We see Charles I playing mall and racquets (p. 436), walking in the garden at Bradford-on-Avon (p. 44), his 'radiant face' at one moment (p. 473), his clouded visage at another. The incubus of the Queen Mother, Mary de' Medici, spreads through the book; the intrigues of the Spanish court, and the trying incompetence of our ambassador, Lord Feilding. Laud, it is duly reported, knows no language but English (p. 163), and people are openly regretting that no one will assassinate him (p. 393). The whole tragedy of the Scots is told with dramatic intensity. Abroad we are famous for talk and doing nothing. The figure of Richelieu looms behind the letters from Paris. After describing the king of England and his fourteen lords in one masque at court, and the queen of England and her fourteen ladies in another, the ambassador speaks of the days at the palace spent in continual dancing, and sums it up in the phrase of 'this idle court' (p. 594). In art we see Lord Feilding sending home twenty-four chests full of marble heads (p. 420) and sixteen chests of pictures (p. 423). The Levant Company import gold cloth (p. 402). Venetian glass is imported (pp. 40-1). The secret of the manufacture of Venetian mirrors, of which Sir Robert Mansfelt has the monopoly, is in danger of fraudulent betrayal (p. 390). Pocket pistols in their case are presented by the Doge to the Shah (p. 46). Phineas Pett is the naval architect (p. 282), Sir Thomas Mayerne the physician. Gold medals, with the bonnet of the crown closed, are struck by Savoy (p. 356). There is a masterly description of England by the Venetian ambassador, at considerable length (p. 296), and a preface of equal brilliancy by Mr. Hinds. The royal children are playing in the room at Richmond (p. 128), the Prince of Wales at the age of nine is given the Garter (p. 416). Sir Kenelm Digby is 'a clever pirate' (p. 559). As for the Prince Palatine, the ambassador will have nothing to do with 'this tactless prince' (p. 565). The crown and royal jewels are brought from Dalkeith (p. 535). The Pope's reliquary has been presented to

the queen (p. 70). How will it all end? We must wait for the next volume to see. The rocks are not far ahead. The king will not call his parliament in England, though the Scots have got their way. The Barbary corsairs from Algiers, 'this pest of the nations' (p. 474), must be suppressed, and England is still struggling over the command of the sea. The index could not be improved, nor the editing, except for a few misprints.

CHARLES SAYLE.

La Tène: monographie de la station publiée au nom de la Commission des fouilles de la Tène. Par PAUL VOUGA. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$; pp. ix + 91. With 50 plates, 2 plans, and 12 figures in text. Leipzig: Hiersemann. 1923.

The amazing vitality of lake-dwelling antiquities in archaeology is no doubt due to their recognition as the national heritage of Switzerland, and from the international point of view those of La Tène, at the east end of the lake of Neuchâtel, are the most important. These have given a name to the latter part of the Early Iron Age in Europe, but themselves only represent the middle third of the period; hence the somewhat paradoxical equation: the La Tène series = La Tène II (say 250–100 B.C.). The present volume is dedicated to the author's father, Émile Vouga, who was one of the first to excavate and publish the treasures of La Tène; and it not only incorporates the Excavation Committee's Reports (1908–14), but gives an account of collections from the site in various museums and of previous works on the finds, beginning in 1858. Owing to their preservation below water-level, the wooden specimens are particularly valuable and interesting, and there are many novelties illustrated, together with a folding plan of ten years' excavations. The ornamental scroll-work on the sword-scabbards betrays its connexion with the classical acanthus, and not only reveals the source of the Early British scroll and trumpet-pattern but gives a limiting date for the development of the style in this country. The volume may be regarded as the last word on La Tène, but work has by no means ceased on the Swiss lake-dwellings, and more than one attempt has been made recently to date their beginnings, and to classify by stratification the remains of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. M. Vouga has himself contributed a paper on the subject to *L'Anthropologie*, xxxiii (1923), 49; and the same volume (p. 409) contains a review of Dr. Ischer's fivefold classification of the local neolithic finds. This year also sees the publication of the Zürich Antiquarian Society's tenth Report on the lake-dwellings, the first having appeared in 1854; so that M. Vouga's work is certainly topical, and incidentally a gratifying example of what seems to be a rule—that the interest taken in national antiquities is in inverse proportion to the size of the country.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Records of the Borough of Leicester, 1603–1688. Edited by HELEN STOCKS, with the assistance of W. H. STEVENSON. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. lvii + 644. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1923. 50s. net.

The Corporation of Leicester has completed its service to English History by authorizing Miss Stocks to print a volume of selections from its records from 1603, where Miss Bateson's book left off, to 1688,

after which we gather that there is little of general interest in the town archives. Though not, strictly speaking, a continuation of Miss Bateson's book, it follows pretty closely the lines of her third volume. The selections are well chosen to interest the reader, and to give a lively picture of an English town in the seventeenth century. The transcription and interpretation are, as a rule, very satisfactory. Sometimes, however, the reader might wish that the transcription had been less faithful, or else that the editor had boldly emended the text. Thus we have 'petition' for 'partition' (p. 52), 'newes bodies' for 'news books' (p. 483), and 'a vest of boxes' (p. 292) where a nest of boxes seems to be intended. The figures also seem to have given trouble, since in many cases the sums, the totals of receipts and expenditure, and the balances due to or from the Chamberlains, do not add up correctly. Translations are given of the town charters, instead of the original Latin, a plan which has advantages where, as here, the documents are of late date and the exact wording of the originals is comparatively unimportant. But it may be questioned whether '*Gaole libertates*' (p. 500) is correctly rendered as 'gaol deliveries': it seems to mean the right to have a town gaol. Such slips are, however, exceptional. The index, though adequate, would have repaid a little additional trouble. The subject-headings are not always exhaustive; under 'Racing', for instance, there is no reference to the 'horse runnyng for the Golden Snaffle' mentioned in the Chamberlains' Accounts for 1612-13. Nor is 'Screvelines Lexicon, 438' a becoming reference to the masterpiece of Cornelius Schrevelius, which was purchased for the Free School in February, 1657, commendably soon after its publication. Except for its high price, the book is admirably produced.

One of the most interesting entries relates to John Bunyan, who produced at Leicester, in October, 1672, his licence to preach at Bedford as 'a congregational person', bearing date 9th May in the same year. There is something appropriate in this mention of Bunyan, for it is hard to read these extracts from the Leicester records without recalling the incidents of 'The Holy War'. We are constantly hearing of 'Mr. Recorder', and begin to understand why he was so important a personage in Mansoul. In Leicester, too, he was the main channel of communication between the town and the king, and the constant adviser of the corporation in legal and political matters. Leicester, again, was twice captured in the Civil War. When the Cavaliers sacked it in 1645 they destroyed the Rental of the Town Lands, carried off the mace and seals and the staves of the Chamberlains, and only relinquished the Charters on being paid a ransom of £100. The loss of life must have been small on both sides, as the town only paid for the burial of fifty corpses. No doubt a great deal of damage was done, but the claims for losses usually relate to houses which had to be pulled down in order to extend the fortifications and deprive the enemy of cover.

Puritanism must have been strong in Leicester. Throughout the century the laws against Romanists seem to have been zealously enforced. Under the Commonwealth the town Waits were suppressed, and though they were reinstated after the Restoration, they did not

get back their silver badges. In 1666 three of the 'forty-eight' refused to abjure the Covenant, and, after reference to the Privy Council, were glad to escape with fines and the loss of their office.

The constitutional history of the town is complicated by the complexity of its relations with the Duchy of Lancaster and with the liberties of Newark and the Bishop's Fee. This made the obtaining of new charters more difficult than usual. The disputes over them are well explained in the introduction. The Corporation promptly surrendered its charter in 1684, and obtained a new one which reduced its numbers without greatly curtailing its privileges. The regulation of the corporations by Charles II had already deprived the town of all real freedom.

Education was well provided for in Leicester. We find many references to the Grammar School and to the maintenance of scholars at the universities. The ordinances for the conduct of the school are evidence of much care for learning. 'Barring Out' seems to have been a good old custom of which the authorities disapproved. There was a town library, housed in the chancel of St. Mary's, and removed to more suitable quarters in 1633, when the chancel was restored to its proper use and the communion table placed in it, to remain there except when it was required for use, for which purpose it might be placed in the body of the church.

The records are full of details which throw light on the social and economic conditions of England in the seventeenth century. In 1615 and again in 1666 the government attempted to stop the issue by private persons of halfpenny and farthing tokens. In 1630 there seems to have been a bad harvest, as measures were taken to check malting and to provide corn for the poor at low rates. In March 1631 a number of men came to the mayor 'to demand work of him or mayntenance'. One of them admitted that 'Thomas Wood the joyner would have given him *iiijd.* to have wrought with him to day but he would not under *vd.*'. So exactly does history repeat itself. There are numerous references to payments to players, who were sometimes prohibited from performing; also to puppet shows, or 'Italian Motions'; while in 1605 *2s. 6d.* was given to the 'Mr. of the Babons lycensed to travel by the King's warrant'. In 1672 a riding, fencing, and vaulting academy was founded in Leicester under the will of John Dillington.

We learn a good deal about trades in Leicester. It became a staple town in 1617, and there are many references to brewing and to the trade in leather. Bells were cast there as well as at Loughborough. In 1631 an attempt was made to introduce hemp-dressing as work for persons detained in the house of correction, but it was a failure. Hosiery seems to have begun about 1610 when Sir Thomas White's gift was employed in setting the poor and their children on 'knitinge and spinning of Jersey and Weyvinge of Bone lace'. It was large enough to have become a nuisance in 1665, owing to the hosiers throwing down their suds into the streets.

One might quote thousands of equally interesting details of the life of the time, but space forbids, and it only remains to thank the Corporation of Leicester and Miss Stocks for a fine piece of work faithfully executed.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:—The battle of Maes Madog and the Welsh campaign of 1294–5, by J. G. Edwards; The production and exportation of English woollens in the fourteenth century, by H. L. Gray; Peter Wentworth, part 1, by J. E. Neale; Princess Lieven and the protocol of 4 April 1826, by H. Temperley; Roger of Salisbury, Regni Angliae procurator, by Mrs. F. M. Stenton; A new fragment of the Inquest of Sheriffs (1170), by J. Tait; The 'Ragman' and Bills in Eyre, by R. Stewart-Brown; Charles II and Louis XIV in 1683, by E. S. de Beer; The journey of Cornelius Hodges in Senegambia, 1689–90, by Thora G. Stone; The Irish Free Trade agitation of 1779, part 2, by G. O'Brien.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th series, vol. 6, contains the following papers:—The relations of Great Britain with Guiana, by Rev. G. C. Edmundson; The birth of an American State: Georgia, by R. A. Roberts; The system of account in the wardrobe of Edward I, by Charles Johnson; The English colony in Rome during the fourteenth century, by Dr. Emilio Re; The portraits of historians in the National Portrait Gallery, by Sir Charles Firth; The East Midlands and the second Civil War, by E. W. Hensman.

The Cambridge Historical Journal, vol. 1, no. 1, contains the following articles:—A lost Caesarea, an enquiry into the identity of the town in Britain presumably of that name, by Professor J. B. Bury; Recent work in Italian medieval history, by C. W. Previté-Orton; Peacemaking, old and new, by Sir Ernest Satow; Baron von Holstein, 'the mystery man' of the German Foreign Office, 1890–1906, by G. P. Gooch; The miller and the baker, a note on commercial transition, 1770–1837, by C. R. Fay; The growth of an agrarian proletariat, 1688–1832: a statistical note, by J. H. Clapham; Russia and *The Times* in 1863 and 1873, by W. F. F. Grace; Plea rolls of the medieval County Courts, by Hilary Jenkinson; The resignation of Lord Palmerston in 1853: extracts from unpublished letters of Queen Victoria and Lord Aberdeen, by B. K. Martin; Note on modern diplomatic, colonial, and other records at present available for study at Cambridge: (i) Foreign Office papers, by H. W. V. Temperley, (ii) Colonial Office papers, by Lillian M. Penson, (iii) Admiralty Records, (iv) Civil List, etc., (v) Customs, etc., (vi) Papers of the late Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace.

History, January 1924, contains the following articles:—Recent world history and its variety, by E. F. Jacob; The historical method of Mr. Coulton, by Professor Powicke; The centenary of Francis Parkman, by Professor B. Williams; Historical revisions: xxviii, the great Statute of Praemunire, by W. T. Waugh.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, vol. 1, no. 2, contains the following articles:—The homes and migrations of historical Manuscripts, by J. P. Gilson; MSS. in the Bodleian and College Libraries in Oxford bearing on English History, 1485–1547, by Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher; Index of palaeographical facsimiles; Summaries of Theses,

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ii, The development of parties during the Ministry of Danby, by E. S. de Beer; The Dictionary of National Biography: Corrigenda and Addenda; Migrations of Historical Manuscripts.

The Library, 4th series, vol. 4, no. 3, contains the following papers:—Francis Jenkinson, 1853–1923, by Stephen Gaselee; Notes on eighteenth-century book building, by R. W. Chapman; *The Hortus Floridus* of Crispijn vande Pas the younger, by S. Savage; Massinger's autograph corrections in 'The Duke of Milan', by W. W. Greg; Letters and booklists of Thomas Chard (or Chare) of London, 1583–4, by Robert Jahn.

The *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 28, new series, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Priory of St. Mary of Prittlewell, by W. A. Cater; The Cluniac Order and its English province, by Rose Graham; The Charters of Bath, by R. W. Falconer; The King of Bath, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Discoveries at Rome, by S. K. Forbes; Recent discoveries at Colchester Castle, by A. M. Jarmin; Deneholes and Chalk mines, by Rev. J. W. Hayes.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 5, parts 3 and 4, contain the following articles:—Visitation of Arms of Kent, 1594; Pedigree of the Besils family of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, Berkshire, and Somersetshire; London pedigrees and coats of arms from Add. MS. 5533 and Harl. MSS. 1086 and 1096; Cromwell entries in the Registers of Seend, Wilts.; Kentish Wills: Genealogical extracts from sixteenth-century wills in the Consistory Court at Canterbury; Register of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; Knill of Knill in the Marches of Wales, co. Hereford; St. Andrew's Church, Isle of Portland, churchyard inscriptions; Pedigree of Newton of Oundle and Hitchin; Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Henry VIII.

The Mariners' Mirror, vol. 9, no. 12, contains the following articles:—The 'Santa Anna': an early armour-clad, built about 1530, by Col. C. Field; The early naval lieutenant, by Isabel G. Powell; The navy of the province of Fukien, by Dr. F. Moll; The ordinance made by the Commons in 1442 for the Safeguard of the Sea, communicated by G. E. Manwaring.

With vol. 10, no. 1, this periodical becomes a quarterly: this part contains the following articles:—River craft on the Yangtszekiang, by I. A. Donnelly; The writing of naval history, by L. G. Carr Laughton; The dress of the British seaman from the Revolution to the Peace of 1748, by G. E. Manwaring; The mace of the Admiralty Court, by W. Senior; Early books on shipbuilding and rigging, by R. C. Anderson; Naval satire and caricature, by J. Leyland; Fireship of the Guard in 1680, document communicated by W. G. Perrin.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, January 1924, contains the following articles:—Old printed Army Lists (continued), by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Notes on old books concerning, or pertaining to, the Art military, by M. J. D. Cockle; Canton memorial, 1858–61, by N. Shaw; The battle of Dettingen; Officers of the past: 2, General Sir Philip Honywood, by Capt. T. H. Parker; The offspring of 'Black Watch' Tartan, by J. M. Bullock; The Government or 'Black Watch' Tartan (concluded), by Major I. H. MacKay Scobie; The arms of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie.

Man, vol. 23, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—Mycenaean elements in the North Aegean, by S. Casson; Stone yokes from Mexico and Central America, by S. K. Lothrop; Dardania and some Balkan place-names, by M. Edith Durham; A criticism of Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren's views on Eoliths, by A. S. Barnes and J. Reid Moir; Bone harpoons from Holderness, E. Yorks., being the report of a Committee of the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute; Further evidences of Maglemose culture in East Yorkshire, by A. L. Armstrong; The discovery of an undisturbed midden and fire-hearth at Chark, near Gosport, by J. H. Cooke; The eolithic problem: a reply, by S. Hazzledine Warren; The Piltown flints, by H. P. Blackmore; The Sheela-na-gig (carved female figure) at Oaksey, Wilts., by M. A. Murray and A. D. Passmore; Egypt: the Palaeolithic Age, by G. W. Murray; General results of the season's excavations in Egypt, by M. A. Murray; A pre-dynastic burial on the Red Sea coast of Egypt, by G. W. Murray and W. E. Derry; The age of the chalky Boulder Clay, by C. E. P. Brooks; The Ice Age and man, by J. Reid Moir; The archaeological literature of Finland in 1922, by C. A. Nordman; A stone relief in Graeco-Buddhist style from NW. India, recently acquired by the British Museum, by T. A. Joyce; Stone implements from Borg en Nadur, Malta, by M. A. Murray; Recent excavations in Mesopotamia, by L. H. D. Buxton; Prehistoric man in the Sinai peninsula, by H. W. Seton-Karr; Some affinities of Chalcolithic culture in Thrace, by V. G. Childe. The volume also contains correspondence on Palaeolithic cave-paintings, The Foxhall flints, The Maglemose harpoons, The Ice Age and man, and Prehistoric man in Mesopotamia.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 10, nos. 3-4, contain the following articles:—Attic reliefs and vase paintings, by J. P. Droop; A drinking-horn from Asia Minor, by C. Leonard Woolley; Oxford excavations in Nubia, continued, by F. Ll. Griffith; Notes on Hittite Political Geography, continued, by John Garstang.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. 4, part 1, contains the following articles:—Some aspects of the Hampshire Plateau gravels, by H. Bury; A newly-discovered Transition culture in North Spain, by M. C. Burkitt; Some further flint implements of Pliocene Age discovered in Suffolk, by J. Reid Moir; The Maglemose remains of Holderness and their Baltic counterparts, by A. L. Armstrong; A series of Solutré blades from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, by J. Reid Moir; Ancient Flint Mines at Stoke Down, Sussex, by Major A. G. Wade; Palaeolithic types of implements in relation to the Pleistocene deposits of Uganda, by E. J. Wayland; Discovery of a new phase of early flint-mining at Grime's Graves, Norfolk, by A. L. Armstrong.

Ancient Egypt, 1923, part 4, contains the following articles:—The branch on prehistoric ships, by E. S. Thomas; Early Hittite records, by Professor A. H. Sayce; The cave of Macpelah, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Regnal years and Calendar years in Egypt, by F. W. Read.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 9, parts 3-4, contain the following articles:—An unusual tomb scene from Dirâ Abu'l-Nagâ,

by T. H. Greenlees; Akhenaten at Thebes, by N. de G. Davies; The antiquity of Egyptian civilization, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The Meroitic kingdom of Ethiopia (additional note), by G. A. Reisner; A sixth dynasty cemetery at Abydos, by W. L. S. Loat; The Anagrafai of the Grapheion of Tebtunis and Kerkesouchon Oros. Pap. Michigan 622, by A. E. R. Boak; Notes on the Aten and his names, by B. Gunn; Ur and Eridu: the British Museum excavations of 1919, by H. R. Hall; The chronology of the twelfth dynasty, by G. H. Wheeler; Bibliography 1922-23: Ancient Egypt, by F. Ll. Griffith, Christian Egypt, by D. L. O'Leary, Graeco-Roman Egypt 1921-22—Greek inscriptions, by M. N. Tod.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. 21, parts 1 (1922) and 2 (1923), contain the following articles:—The Kea chalice and paten, by Canon H. H. Mills; Flint implements of Le Moustier type from Camborne, by J. G. Marsden; The Men Scrifa or inscribed stone on Busallow Downs, by Henry Jenner; The arms of Cornwall, the two wrestlers, by Sir Robert Edgcumbe; Guise-dancing and the Christmas play, by R. Morton Nance; The Bodmin Gospels, by Henry Jenner; John Davey of Boswednack, and his Cornish rhyme, by R. Morton Nance; An old Cornish carol, by Lady Molesworth St. Aubyn; Some unrecorded prehistoric sites in West Penwith, by J. G. Marsden; Church Inventories, 1549, by Canon Thomas Taylor; Notes on Lieutenant-Colonel John Bonython and Major Hannibal Bonython, by Sir J. L. Bonython.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. 44, contains the following papers:—Sir Thomas Dackomb, priest, rector of Tarrant Gunville, 1549-67, a Dorset Bibliophile, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; Dorset church towers, by E. T. Long; The pre-Roman and Roman occupation of the Weymouth district, by V. L. Oliver; Additional notes on two sixteenth-century Dorset clergymen, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; Dorset church fonts, by E. T. Long; On ancient buildings and their protection, by A. R. Powys; Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Dorset churches.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 17, part 1, contains the following articles:—Pigs and pannage: a short chapter on medieval stock-rearing illustrated by some Essex manorial records, by Canon F. W. Galpin; Chalvedon, Kelvedon and Kelvedon Hatch, by Dr. J. H. Round; Some omissions in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, by Rev. H. Smith; Wall-paintings in Essex churches: 1. Wall-paintings formerly in the churches of Felsted and Great Chishall, by Rev. G. M. Benton. Among the archaeological notes are the following:—Some additional Essex members of Parliament; Berryfield, Colchester; Roman remains in Essex; The 'Brightlingsea' family; Roman pavements at Colchester; Blacham; Pant or Blackwater; A hospital at Rainham; Heads of Essex Religious houses; Edward the Confessor and the church of Clavering; Fifteenth-century key belonging to Heydon church; Armorial glass formerly in Clavering church.

The Essex Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:—The old house at Clavering, by May Ffytche; Essex Parliamentary elections, Commonwealth and Restoration, by Rev. H. Smith; The Crouched Friars, Colchester, by L. C. Sier; Baldwin of Felsted (1185),

by Dr. J. H. Round; Litigation in Essex in 1649; Church brasses and the care of them, by H. Mothersole; Presbyterian Essex, by Dr. J. H. Round.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 36, contains the following articles:—The picture of Queen Ediva in Canterbury Cathedral, by C. Eveleigh Woodruff; The family of William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, chancellor and justiciar of England, 1190-1, by Agnes Ethel Conway; Minster in Sheppey: notes on two brasses in the church, by Ralph Griffin; Ash Wills, by Arthur Hussey; A Roman cemetery discovered at Ospringe in 1920, by W. Whiting; Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of St. Andrew, Canterbury, 1485-1625: part v, 1597-1625, by Charles Cotton; Abbot Foche's Grace cup, by Rev. R. U. Potts; A note on the early history of Cranbrook school, by Leland L. Duncan; An inscription in Little Chart church, by Ralph Griffin; Notes on helmets in Little Chart church, by Major Victor Farquharson; A fourteenth century altarpiece from Sutton Valence, by R. P. Bedford. The volume also contains a General Index to the papers contained in vols. 20-35.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 74, contains the following articles:—Maghull chapel, by F. H. Cheetham; Rector Wolstenholme, of St. Peter's, Liverpool, and his memorial tablet, by H. Peet; Reliquiae of St. Peter's church, Liverpool, a record of the destination of the furniture and fittings of the church on its demolition in 1922, by H. Peet; Manchester cathedral: the screens of the nave chantries, by Rev. H. A. Hudson; Wirral watersheds and river systems and their influence on local history, by E. H. Rideout; St. Catherine panels in English alabaster at Vienna, by P. Nelson; Early railways in South-West Lancashire, by W. H. Williams; Lord Harington and Conishead; Fitton Obits, by R. Stewart-Brown; Notes on the Brooke and Brock families of Cheshire, by F. C. Beazley. The number also contains a General Index to Volumes 62 to 71 of the *Transactions*.

London Topographical Record, vol. 13, contains the following articles:—Notes on the history of the Leadenhall, 1195-1488, by A. H. Thomas; Ancient Bradestrete identical with Threadneedle street, by H. L. Hopkinson; Cheapside in its relation to the Trades and Crafts of London, by H. L. Hopkinson; London Topographical Gleanings, by C. L. Kingsford; The Pantheon in the Oxford Road: James Wyatt, architect, 1770-2, by A. T. Bolton; Disappearing London, by Philip Norman.

Norfolk Archaeology, vol. 21, part 3, contains the following articles:—The Premonstratensian abbey of Langley, co. Norfolk, by F. C. Elliston Erwood; Assessment of the Hundred of Forehoe, Norfolk, in 1621, by Rev. W. Hudson; Church plate in Norfolk: Deanery of Repps, by J. H. F. Walter; A fourteenth-century manuscript poem on hawking, by B. Cozens-Hardy; Thomas Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, co. Norfolk (1522-1606), by A. Campling; A review of the minute books concerning the erection of the Octagon chapel, Norwich, by S. J. Wearing; Literature relating to Norfolk archaeology and kindred subjects, 1922, by G. A. Stephen.

The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1923, contains the following articles:—Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Wiltshire churches (continued); The Society's MS. Inventory of the goods of Sir Charles Raleigh, of Downton, 1688; Wiltshire newspapers, past and present: part 5, Newspapers of North Wilts.: *The North Wilts. Herald*, by J. J. Slade; The source of the foreign stones of Stonehenge, by Dr. H. H. Thomas. The number contains also the following short notes:—Survey of the lands of Ferdinand Hughes, of Bromham, 1652; Sarsen stones in the vale off the chalk; Roman pavement near Avebury; Sarsen millstone (?); Cross shaft at Upper Widhill; Old chest, Great Bedwyn church; Latten pyx from Codford St. Peter; Masons' marks on the Barton barn at Bradford-on-Avon; Langdean stone circle; Chambered Long Barrow in West Woods, Overton; Discovery of the commonplace book of the mayor of Wilton, c. 1306; Pits in Battlesbury camp, near Warminster.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 57, contains the following articles:—Two Celtic crosses from The Machars, Wigtownshire, by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson; Stone circles at Raedykes, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, by J. Ritchie; The development of Caerlaverock castle, by G. P. H. Watson; The pigments used in painting 'The Rosslyn Missal' in the Advocates' Library, and the Celtic psalter, D. p. 111, 8, in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, by Principal Laurie; On the method employed in using the so-called 'Otter or Beaver Traps', by G. S. Graham-Smith; Report on the excavation of (1) a long segmented chambered cairn, (2) a Bronze Age cairn, and (3) a hut-circle, in the parish of Minnigaff, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by A. J. H. Edwards; The royal castle of Kindrochit in Mar, by W. D. Simpson; Discoveries in North-western Wigtownshire: cinerary and incense-cup urns and perforated axe-hammer, mould for bronze winged-chisel, whetstone for stone axes, cup-marked rocks and boulder, apron of moss fibres, by L. M'L. Mann; The Lee Penny, by T. Reid; Note on a hoard of coins found at Auchenbart, in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, by G. Macdonald; Scottish Bronze-Age hoards, by J. G. Callander; An old chapman's standard yard-measure from Ceres, Fife, by J. L. Anderson; A Roman inscription found at Jedburgh, and some Roman sculptures recently presented to the National Museum, by G. Macdonald; Account of the excavations on Traprain Law during the summer of 1922, by J. E. Cree; Notes on Stuart Jewellery, by A. Sharp; Report on a Bronze Age grave and two others discovered at Camelon, Stirlingshire, by M. Buchanan, with a note on the relics found, by J. G. Callander; Celtic place-names in Orkney, by H. Marwick; Skipness castle, by A. Graham and R. G. Collingwood; Notes on the Duirinish Communion cups, by F. T. Macleod; Bronze Age short cists near Dunfermline, Fife, by J. G. Callander, with a report on the bones found, by Professor T. H. Bryce; The Deuchny Hill fort, by R. R. B. Watson; Norse heraldry in Orkney, by J. S. Clouston; Bronze Age gold ornaments found in Arran and Wigtownshire, with suggestions as to their method of use, by L. M'L. Mann.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1924, contains the following articles:—The later captivity and release of James I, by E. W. M.

Balfour-Melville; The Lawthing and early officials of Orkney, by J. S. Clouston; A sidelight on the mystery of Mary Stuart: Pietro Bizari's contemporary account of the murders of Riccio and Darnley, by G. F. Barwick; A Yell 'Chartour' in 1639, by G. Neilson; The Lowland Division, by C. T. Atkinson; Two papers from the Argyll charter chest: letter from Sanders Lyill to James VI in 1580 and a paper relating to the abbey of Cupar of about 1559, by the Duke of Argyll.

The Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 10, no. 1, contains the following articles:—The Grand Canal: 2. The passenger boats, by H. Phillips; Notes on the history of County Kildare, written in 1846 by John D'Alton; Ferns marriage licences (continued), edited by H. C. Stanley-Torney; The Chetwood letters (continued); Kildare members of Parliament, 1559-1800 (continued), by T. U. Sadleir.

The Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society for 1923 contains the following articles:—The Bronze Age in Anglesey, by E. Neil Baynes; Copper cakes found in Anglesey; Ancient Forts in Anglesey, by H. Higgins; Notes on some non-dynastic Anglesey clan-founders, by G. P. Jones; Marwnad Hywel at Owain Gwynedd, by I. Williams; The non-parochial registers of Anglesey, by G. Eyre Evans; The mat-weaving industry in Newborough, by Hugh Owen; Goronwy Owen, by J. H. Roberts; The National Eisteddfod and Anglesey, by B. G. Evans; The collecting of Anglesey Folk Songs, by R. G. Davies; Some notes on a snuff-box found at Tyddyn Roger, Trefdraeth, by E. Neil Baynes.

The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 2, part 1, contains the following articles of historical and archaeological interest:—The Account Roll of the Chamberlain of West Wales from Michaelmas 1301 to Michaelmas 1302, by E. A. Lewis; Current work in Welsh archaeology, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; The coins found at Caerwent and Caerleon, by V. E. Nash-Williams.

Société Jersiaise: Bulletin annuel, 1923, contains the following articles:—The Jubilee of the Société Jersiaise 1873-1923, by E. T. Nicolle; The celebration of the Society's Jubilee; The sources of Wace for his history of the Dukes of Normandy and of the Conquest of England, by the President, Sir W. H. Venables-Vernon; The Spanish chronicle 'El Victorial' and the attack on Jersey in 1406, by E. T. Nicolle; An historical account of the fief 'des arbres', the fief which belonged to the bishop of Avranches, and the property known by the name of Avranches, by A. Messeroy.

Old-Time New England, vol. 14, no. 3, contains amongst other matter, the following articles:—Blue and white 'India-China', by J. Robinson; Oriental Lowestoft ware in 1803; The ancient remains at Pemaquid, Maine, by W. K. Moorehead.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band 53, Heft 6, contains the following article of archaeological interest:—Racial relations in Southern Bavaria at the end of the Stone and the beginning of the Bronze Age, by J. von Trauwitz-Hellwig.

Vol. 54, parts 1-2, contains the following articles:—The palaeo-ethnology of the East, by V. Christian; The neolithic pottery of the

Manharts district, by A. Hrodegh; Archaeological studies in China, by J. G. Andersson and L. Franz.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la classe des Lettres, 5th series, vol. 9, parts 7-10 and 11, contain the following articles:—The runes in the MS. of Isidore in the Bibliothèque royale at Brussels, by G. C. van Langenhove; The Templars at Louvain, by H. Vander Linden.

Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, vol. 13, part 1, contains the following articles:—A decree of the deme of Cholargos relative to the Thesmophoria, by E. Michon; Remarks on Roman theatres, especially those of Arles and Orange, by J. Formigé; The law of nations in Greek antiquity, by G. Glotz; Studies in Assyro-Babylonian chronology, by D. Sidersky; The so-called Roman circus at Orange, by J. Formigé; The site of Ghana and Tekroub, by B. de Mézières; Gallo-Roman burials at Martres-de-Veyre (Puy-de-Dôme), by A. Audollent.

Bulletin archéologique, 1922, part 1, contains the following articles:—An Acheulean site at Montigny, by Dr. Capitan and G. Poullain; A Roman inscription at Saïamanca, by R. Cagnat; The excavations at Sabrah, by G. Marcais; A mosaic inscription discovered at Djemila, by M. Albertini; Potters' marks from Aleria, by R. Cagnat and M. Ambrosi; The excavations in the Punic sanctuary at Carthage, by L. Poinssot; A mosaic from Sousse, by L. Poinssot; Recent discoveries in Tunisia, by R. Lantier; A Cufic inscription from Sabrah, by B. Roy; The excavations at Carthage, by L. Poinssot and R. Lantier; Arab coins from Reval, Esthonia, by C. Huart; Inscriptions from North Africa, by R. P. Delattre; A Report with abstracts of papers of the annual meeting of delegates of learned societies held at Marseilles; The Roman road from Mâcon to Autun, by G. de Leusse; A sepulchral cavern of the first century at Bavay, by M. Hénault; A Gallo-Roman statuette of Victory, by Canon Urseau; The Roman column at Tournus, by G. Jeanton; The early church of the Holy Trinity at Vendôme, by Abbé Plat; A bas-relief of *Thuburbo Majus*, by L. Poinssot.

Revue archéologique, 5th series, vol. 17, May-June 1923, contains the following articles:—A portrait of Caligula recently acquired by the Glyptotec at Ny-Carlsbad, by F. Poulsen; Anatolian notes, by Sir W. M. Ramsay; Observations on the 'reduced' Egyptian chronology, by J. de Morgan; The place of Cluny in the revival of French sculpture in the Romanesque period, by C. Oursel; The new excavations at Pompeii and the discoveries at Monte Mario, by J. Colin; The soldiers and arms on the reliefs of the mausoleum of Julius at Saint-Remy, by P. Couissin; The museum of archaeology at Granada, by P. Paris; Punic Carthage and the recent discoveries, by Dr. L. Carton; Ramesseide and Saïte temples, by E. Naville.

Vol. 18, July-October 1923, contains the following articles:—More about the basilica of the 'Porta Maggiore', Rome, by J. Carcopino; Note on a bronze statuette of Athena Nike, by O. Waldhauer; The weapons on the Roman monuments of southern Gaul, by P. Couissin; A book of designs by Jacopo Bellini in the Louvre, by S. de Ricci; The interpretation of Attic funerary stelae, by P. L. Couchoud; Talismans in the Museum at Geneva, by W. Deonna.

L'Anthropologic, Tome xxxiii, no. 4 (Dec. 1923). The land and freshwater molluscs of Quaternary times are treated by M. Louis Germain, who divides them into classes according to the climate they prefer, with a view to determining climatic changes in palaeolithic times. The subject is one for specialists who might, for instance, concentrate on *Corbicula fluminalis* (formerly known as *Cyrena consobrina*) which is a critical shell in England. The Abbé Breuil contributes notes on implements seen during a tour of Eastern Europe, and typical specimens all assigned to their horizons are illustrated from Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, also two in Manchester Museum of late palaeolithic date from the Piraeus. The article is a useful exercise in discriminating types, and it is interesting to find a uniform development at both ends of Europe. There are instructive reviews of several works on Prehistory, and Professor Boule finds it necessary more than once to protest against the use by others of French illustrations without permission or acknowledgement. An event of more than local interest is the inauguration of a state museum at Les Eyzies for the remarkable prehistoric remains of the neighbourhood, under the control of M. Peyrony to whom its initiation was mainly due. The caves and rock-shelters of the Dordogne have long been scheduled as ancient monuments under government protection.

Aréthuse, vol. I, no. 1, October 1923, contains the following articles:—The portrait of a Roman magistrate on a coin of Priene, by E. Babelon; The Mantuan school of medallists at the end of the fifteenth century, by G. F. Hill; A Sassanian statuette in the Louvre, by H. C. Gallois; Reflections on war medals, by the Editors; Ivories forged at Milan at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by Eric Maclagan.

Hespéris, vol. 3, part 2, contains the following articles:—Two petroglyphs from Western Morocco, by H. Basset; The decoration of the old gates of Morocco, by H. Terrasse; The native sailors of the French zone in Morocco, by R. Montagne; The Hamadcha and the Dghoughiyyin, two Moroccan religious fraternities, by J. Herber; Berber fishermen of the Sous, by E. Laoust; Notes on weapons and armour in the museum at Fez, by P. de Vigny; Fez popular airs, by A. Chottin.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique et archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 45, part 3, contains the following articles:—The tympanum of the church of Collonges, by A. Mayeux; Libéral François Salviat (1746–1820), by L. de Nussac; The hospital at Brive—the second hospital, 1388–1681, by J. Lalande; The troubadours of the Brive district, by J. Audiau; The notarial minutes in the archives of the Corrèze, by R. Rohmer; The ‘bastide’ of Tauriac Puybrun and its charter of liberties, by Abbé Albe.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 14, January–April, May–July 1923, contains the following articles:—Minstrels and schools of minstrels at St. Omer in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by J. de Pas; The school of St. Bertin: (i) chroniclers, copyists, and illuminators, (ii) Tassar, the chronicler, by Canon Bled; François Modius, canon of Aire (1590–7), by Dom A. Vilmart.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes, vol. 62, contains the following articles:—History of the conquest of the marshes and of the port of Bourgneuf, by F. Guilloux; 'Martrays', by L. Maitre; Ritual deposits of polished stone axes in Loire-Inférieure, by Dr. M. Baudouin; Religious customs and art treasures of the church of St. Nicholas, Nantes, before the Council of Trent, by Abbé A. Bourdeaut; The processional cross of St. Philipert-de-Bouaine, by E. Evellin; The monastery of Couëts before the Revolution, by Abbé J. B. Branchereau; The legend of St. Giles and the wall paintings at Loroux-Bottereau, by Abbé A. Bourdeaut; The wall paintings at Loroux-Bottereau, by M. Giraud-Mangin.

Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1923, no. 1, contains the following article:—Little known or unpublished details concerning the Minimes of Amiens, by O. Thorel.

Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον, Tome 6, contains the following articles:—Bases with reliefs recently found in Athens, by A. Philadelphus; The standard of the Athenians, by J. Sporonos; The hockey players (κερητίζοντες), by G. Oeconomos; Aetolian female figurines, by K. Romaïos; Inscriptions from Lesbos, by D. Euangelios. The number also contains the usual notes on archaeological discoveries, by A. Philadelphus, N. Papadakis, and K. Romaïos, and in addition short articles on excavations at Spata, by A. Philadelphus; on discoveries in Cephalonia, by S. N. Marinatos; on Byzantine mosaics and graffiti, by G. Soterios; on the Keramentin Tzami at Salonika, by A. Xugopoulos; a Byzantine picture showing a sea fight, by S. N. Marinatos; the work of the ephor of Byzantine antiquities, by G. A. Soterios.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, 5th series, vol. 32, parts 5-10, contain the following articles:—A fifteenth-century map of the territory of Verona, by R. Almagià; The literal contract in ancient Greek jurisprudence, by F. Brandileone; Gallio, proconsul of Achaia, and St. Paul, by L. Cantarelli; Preliminary notes on the *Stantia* or *Convenientia*, by F. Brandileone; Note on Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's paper on Air survey and archaeology in the *Geographical Journal*, by Dr. T. Ashby.

Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina, vol. 3, nos. 3-4, contain the following articles:—The *Via Tiburtina* (continued), by Dr. T. Ashby; The bishops of Tivoli (continued), by G. Cascioli; Bernini at Tivoli, by V. Pacifici. The number also contains the following notes:—Tivoli from 1764 to 1780 from the diary of Giuseppe Gismondi; Pius VII, bishop of Tivoli; Discovery of a sarcophagus of the second to third century at Castell' Arcione; Discovery of an archaic sarcophagus and a circular building at Tivoli.

Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift, vol. 38, contains the following articles:—Medieval church bells of Uppland, by M. Amark; Upsala in the seventeenth century, by Å. Stavenow; An Indian inscription at Vårdsätra, by K. V. Zetterstéen; More about the inscription on the so-called 'Kurirsten' in Vendel, by K. V. Zetterstéen; The psychology of names, by A. Isaacson.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1921 og 1922 (Trondhjem, 1923) contain the following archaeological articles:—Accessions to the Society's museum in 1921 and 1922 of objects

earlier than the Reformation, by T. Petersen; A contribution to the Quaternary Geology (moraines, terraces, local molluscs, oscillations of the land, and Tapes depression) of the Peat period, by H. Kaldhol; A fourth communication on the coin-find at Sand, by V. Ronander.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 29, Heft 4, consist of the tenth report on Pile-dwellings, by D. Viollier, K. Sulzberger, P. E. Scherer, O. Schlaginhaufen, K. Hescheler, and E. Neuweiler, with 15 plates, plans, and illustrations in the text.

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Books only are included. Those marked * are in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Architecture.

- *Early architecture in Western Asia: Chaldaean, Hittite, Assyrian, Persian. A historical outline. By Edward Bell. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xvi + 252. London: Bell, 1924. 10s.

Art.

- *Catálogo de las pinturas del Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan. Por F. J. Sánchez Cantón. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xv + 257. Madrid, 1923.

Assyriology.

- *The Babylonian Epic of Creation. Restored from the recently recovered Tablets of Assur. Transcription, Translation, and Commentary, by S. Langdon. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 227. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1923. 16s.
- *Assyrian Medical Texts from the originals in the British Museum. By R. Campbell Thompson. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 107. London: Milford, 1923. £2 2s.
- *Assyrian Medical Texts. By R. Campbell Thompson. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7$. Pp. 34. Reprinted from Proc. R. Soc. Med. Vol. 17 (Section of History of Medicine). London: Bale & Danielson, 1924. 2s. 6d.

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- *Bibliografia di Tivoli: codici, manoscritti, stampe. By Giuseppe Cascioli. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. v + 141. Studi e fonti per la storia della regione Tiburtina, no. 3. Tivoli: Società Tiburtina, 1923. 20 lire.

Ceramics.

- *The Art of the Chinese Potter from the Han dynasty to the end of the Ming, illustrated in a series of 192 examples selected, described, and with an introduction, by R. L. Hobson and A. L. Hetherington. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xx + 21, with 153 plates and descriptions. London: Ernest Benn, 1923. £7 7s.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. Dutch Tiles: the Van den Bergh gift. A guide to the Collection given to the Museum by Henry Van den Bergh, Esquire, through the National Art-Collections Fund. By Bernard Rackham. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 32, with 16 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1923. 9d.

Epigraphy.

- *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum. Vol. i, part 1. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. viii + 68. Leyden: Sijthoff, 1923.

Heraldry.

- *The bearing of coat-armour by ladies : a guide to the bearing of arms by ladies of all ranks, whether maid, wife, or widow, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By Charles A. H. Franklin. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 144. London: Murray, 1923. 12s.

History and Topography.

- *The Assize of Bread Book, 1477-1517. Edited by R. C. Anderson. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. vii + 71. Publications of the Southampton Record Society. Southampton: Cox and Sharland, 1923.
- *Braybrooke, its castle, manor, and lords. By W. Paley Baildon. $11 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. vii + 112. Printed for private circulation, 1923.
- *Glympton : the history of an Oxfordshire manor. By the Rev. Herbert Barnett. 9×6 . Pp. 141. London: Milford, 1923. 10s. 6d.
- *The Life of the Icelander Jón Ólafsson, Traveller to India. Written by himself, and completed about A. D. 1661, with a continuation, by another hand, up to his death in 1679. Translated from the Icelandic edition of Sigfús Blöndal, by Bertha S. Phillpotts. Volume i. Life and Travels: Iceland, England, Denmark, White Sea, Faroes, Spitzbergen, Norway, 1592-1622. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxiii + 238. Hakluyt Society, 2nd series, no. 53. 1923.
- *The Protection of our English Churches. Report for 1923 of the Central Committee for the Protection of Churches, with an account of the Diocesan Advisory Committees and their work. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 69. London: Milford, 1923. 2s.
- *The Fellowship of Woodmongers. Six centuries of the London Coal Trade. By Hylton B. Dale. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 152. Reprinted from *The Coal Merchant and Shipper*, 1924.
- *Mediaeval England. A new edition of Barnard's 'Companion to English History'. Edited by H. W. C. Davis. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxi + 632. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1923. 21s.
- *A Handbook of County Kerry Family History, Biography, &c. By Rev. H. L. L. Denny. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 46. Compiled for the Archaeological Group of the County Kerry Society. London, 1923. 6s.
- *The Road-books and Itineraries of Great Britain, 1570 to 1850. A catalogue with an introduction and a bibliography. By Sir Herbert George Fordham. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xvi + 72. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1924. 7s. 6d.
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- The Romance of Bewcastle Cross, the mystery of Alcfirth, and the myths of Maughan. By J. K. Hewison. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 54. Glasgow: Smith, 5s.
- *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An inventory of the historical monuments in Essex. Volume iv. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8$. Pp. xlviii + 317. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1923. 25s.
- *Henry V : the typical mediaeval hero. By Charles Lethbridge Kingsford. New edition. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xxxi + 418. London and New York: Putnam's, 1923. 7s. 6d.
- *The Miracles of King Henry VI. Being an account and translation of twenty-three miracles taken from the manuscript in the British Museum (Royal 13 c. viii), with introductions by Father Ronald Knox and Shane Leslie. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix + 224. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1923. 12s. 6d.
- *Somersetshire Pleas from the Rolls of the Itinerant Justices (41 Henry III to the end of his reign). Vol. ii. Edited by Lionel Landon. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. vii + 216. Somerset Record Society, vol. 36, 1923.
- *Bridewell Hospital, Palace, Prison, Schools, from the earliest times to the end of the reign of Elizabeth. By E. G. O'Donoghue. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 262. London: Lane, 1923. 21s.
- *London on the Thames : a study of the natural conditions that influenced the birth and growth of a great city. By Hilda Ormsby. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv + 176. London: Sifton Praed, 1924.

- **Surveys and Tokens: a survey of Oxford in 1772*, edited by Rev. H. Salter; Sport and pastime in Stuart Oxford, by the late Percy Manning; Subsidies and Taxes; Oxford Traders' Tokens, by E. Thurlow Leeds. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi + 498. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 75. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1923.
- **Registrum Annalium Collegii Mertonensis, 1483-1521*, edited by Rev. H. E. Salter. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. liv + 544. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 76. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1923.
- **Il Bargello (Florence)*. By Philip A. S. Phillips. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 21. London: 'The Connoisseur', 1923.
- **Liber Feodorum. The Book of Fees commonly called Testa de Nevill*, reformed from the earliest MSS., by the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Part II, A. D. 1242-1293 and Appendix. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 637-1483. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1923. 40s.
- **Calendar of Treasury Books 1685-1689*. Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. viii, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Prepared by William A. Shaw. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xcv + 512; 513-1140; 1141-1888; 1889-2687. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1923. £1 2s. 6d. each part.
- **Catalogue of Manuscripts and other objects in the Museum of the Public Record Office*, with brief descriptive and historical notes. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte. Tenth edition (illustrated). $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 77. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1924. 1s.
- **Sussex apprentices and masters, 1710 to 1752*. Extracted from the Apprenticeship books and edited and indexed by R. Garraway Rice. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxii + 246. Sussex Record Society, vol. 28, 1924.
- **The Charters of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele*. Edited by L. F. Salzman. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxvii + 118. Issued to subscribers. Cambridge: Heffer, 1923.
- **English Industries of the Middle Ages*. By L. F. Salzman. New edition enlarged and illustrated. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xx + 360. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1923.
- **The life and reign of Edward the Fourth, King of England and of France and Lord of Ireland*. By Cora L. Scofield. In two volumes. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 595; v + 526. London: Longmans, 1923. 52s. 6d.
- Old Devonshire House by Bishopsgate*. By M. Sefton-Jones. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 160. Swarthmore Press, 1923. 6s.
- **A History of Leicester*. By S. H. Skillington. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 160. Leicester: Backus, 1923.
- **A Picture Map of the City of Birmingham in the year 1730*. Designed by Bernard Sleight, with an introductory note by Bernard Sleight, and historical notes by Robert K. Dent. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Pp. 8, with folding map. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, 1924. 3s. 6d.
- **The 'Domesday' Roll of Chester: Some thirteenth century enrolments*. Collected by R. Stewart-Brown. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 40. Reprinted from the *Chester Sheaf*, 1923.
- **Records of the Borough of Leicester*. Being a series of extracts from the archives of the Corporation of Leicester, 1603-1688. Edited by Helen Stocks, with the assistance of W. H. Stevenson. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. lvii + 644. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1923. 50s.
- **The Upper Thames Valley: some antiquarian notes*. By Lord Wyfold. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 64. London: Allen and Unwin, 1923. 3s. 6d.

Incunabula.

- *A list of the Incunabula collected by George Dunn, arranged to illustrate the history of printing. By Francis Jenkinson. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xx + 83. Printed at the Oxford University Press for the Bibliographical Society, 1923.

Manuscripts.

- **The Lindisfarne Gospels: Three plates in colour and thirty-six in monochrome from Cotton MS. Nero D. iv in the British Museum*, with pages from two related manuscripts. With introduction by Eric George Millar. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 52. London: printed by order of the Trustees, 1923.

Monuments.

- *The Brasses of our homeland churches. By Walter E. Gawthorpe. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4$. Pp. 130. London: Homeland Association, 1923. 4s. 6d.
 *La Laude de 'El Tostado' [the brass of bishop Alfonso de Madrigal, 'el tostado,' in Avila cathedral]. By M. Gómez-Moreno. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 4. Reprint from *Coleccionismo*. n.d.

Numismatics.

- *Nordens Äldsta Mynt. By C. A. Nordman. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 15-32. Reprinted from *Finskt Museum*. Helsingfors, 1923.
 *Supplementary Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Non-Muhammadan Series. Volume i. By Pandit B. B. Bidyabinod. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. viii + 103. Calcutta: Superintendent of Government Printing, 1923. 3 rupees.
 *Numismatics of Massachusetts. By Malcolm Storer. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xii + 319. Massachusetts Historical Society Collections 76, 1923.

Place-Names.

- *Shropshire Place-Names. By E. W. Bowcock. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 271. Shrewsbury: Wilding, 1923. 7s. 6d.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *Fossil Men: elements of human palaeontology. By Marcellin Boule. Translated from the French, with an introduction, by Jessie Elliot Ritchie and James Ritchie. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. xxvii + 504. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1923. 36s.
 *Dictionnaire archéologique de la Gaule, Époque Celtique, continué, après la lettre L, par les soins de M. Émile Cartailhac. Tome second. 6^e fascicule. $14\frac{1}{4} \times 11$. Pp. 649-785. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1923.
 *The Early Iron Age inhabited site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire. A description of the excavations, and objects found, by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, 1911-1922. By M. E. Cunnington (Mrs. B. H. Cunnington). $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 204, with 53 plates. Devizes: G. Simpson & Co., 1923. 25s.
 *Iron in Antiquity. By J. Newton Friend. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 219-290. Reprinted from the Carnegie Scholarship Memoirs, vol. 12. London: Iron and Steel Institute, 1923.
 *La Tène. Monographie de la station publiée au nom de la Commission des fouilles de La Tène par Paul Vouga. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 169, with 50 plates. Leipzig: Hiersemann, 1923.

Scandinavian Archaeology.

- *Osebergfundet: utgitt av den Norske Stat. Under redaktion av A. W. Brøgger, H. Falk, Haakon Schetelig. With a summary in English. Bind III. 14×11 . Pp. vi + 439. Kristiania, 1920. 110 crowns.

Science.

- *Early Science in Oxford. By R. T. Gunther. Vol. i, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Surveying. Vol. ii, Astronomy. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi + 407; xv + 408. Oxford Historical Society, vols. 77 and 78. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1923.

Sculpture.

- *A Romanesque relief in York Minster. By Eric Maclagan. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 7. London: for the British Academy, Milford, 1923. 1s.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 22nd November 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. E. B. Chancellor, Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, Mr. F. N. Pryce, and Mr. S. Casson.

The Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places:

‘The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with very great regret of the death of their Honorary Fellow, M. Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis, whose work on medieval archaeology has secured for him a permanent position among the great antiquaries of his time, and desire to assure Madame Lefèvre-Pontalis and her family of their respectful and sincere sympathy in their great loss.’

A miniature of Nicholas Carlisle (Secretary 1807–47) at the age of 27 was exhibited and presented by a few Fellows.

Mr. S. Casson, F.S.A., read a paper on the Bronze Age in Macedonia, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 29th November 1923. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a paper on monumental effigies made in Bristol in medieval times (1240–1550), which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 6th December 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

On the motion of the Chairman it was unanimously resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Bishop Browne, F.S.A., on the completion of his ninetieth year.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read a paper on an Anglo-Saxon cremation burial in Asthall barrow, Oxon. (see p. 113).

Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., described two pottery urns from the Thames, exhibited by Mr. G. W. Smith (see p. 126).

Thursday, 13th December, 1923. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Madame Lefèvre-Pontalis thanking the Fellows for the message of sympathy on the death of her husband.

A letter was read from Bishop Browne thanking the Society for its message of congratulation, and presenting the MS. and illustrations of his unpublished lectures delivered at Cambridge as Disney Professor of Archaeology. A special vote of thanks was passed for this gift.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., read a paper on Roman milestones in Cornwall (see p. 101), and exhibited a fragment of a decorated Samian bowl of the potter Pervincus (see p. 154).

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., exhibited two bronze implements of

unusual type from Wales, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., read a paper on a hoard of palstaves and the pot containing them, found at Birchington, and exhibited by Major Powell-Cotton; the paper will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 10th January 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Canon R. A. Thomas and the Rev. J. T. Evans were admitted Fellows.

The Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with very great regret the death of their Fellow Mr. Leland Lewis Duncan, who had established for himself an assured reputation as a careful and discriminating antiquary. The Fellows desire to express their sympathy with his relatives in their great loss.'

Votes of thanks were passed to the editors of *The Builder*, *Notes and Queries*, and *The Indian Antiquary* for the gift of their publications during the past year.

Mr. A. Wright exhibited a series of tiles from the church of Llangattock-by-Usk, Monmouthshire, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., exhibited a fifteenth-century bronze casket or reliquary (see p. 54 and pl. xx).

Mr. H. Chitty, F.S.A., exhibited a leather sleeve or bag found in a putlog hole at Winchester College.

Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., exhibited a leaden forgery by 'Billy and Charlie'.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Reginald Charles Dudding, Arthur Hamilton, Viscount Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., P.C., K.C.B., Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. Hedley Coward Bartlett, Col. Edwin James King, C.M.G., Mr. Ernest Axon, Mr. James Gow Mann, B.Litt., Mr. Edgar Graham Lister.

Thursday, 17th January 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Duncan's sisters thanking the Society for its message of sympathy.

Mr. C. L. Kingsford, F.S.A., read a paper on a London merchant's house and its owners, 1360-1615, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 24th January 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on examples of Anglian art, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A., read a paper on a twelfth-century ivory in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 31st January 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

On the nomination of the Vice-President, in the Chair, acting as the President's Deputy, the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1923:—Messrs. Francis William Pixley, Percival Davis Griffiths, William Longman, and Alfred William Clapham.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., read a paper on Tallies—some further points, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., exhibited some medieval seal-matrices, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 7th February 1924. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Marquess of Granby, F.S.A., exhibited a medieval book-binder's stamp found at Belvoir priory, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The Secretary exhibited a water-colour drawing of Reculver church, Kent, made in 1755.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Richard Grosvenor Bartelot, Mr. Arthur Isaac Ellis, Mr. Arthur Hermann Thomas, Mr. Thomas Henry Oyler, Mr. George Fenwick-Owen, Mr. Michael Holroyd, Mr. Samuel James Camp, Major Herbert Christian Corlette, O.B.E.

Thursday, 14th February 1924. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. H. C. Bartlett, Mr. G. Cadbury, Canon C. F. Roberts, and Mr. A. I. Ellis.

Mr. C. R. Peers, Director, read a paper on inscribed and carved stones from Lindisfarne, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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1. A King: morse ivory
English: 12th century
Dorset County Museum



2. The Dispatch of the Archangel Gabriel
Miniature from a Psalter (MS. Lansdowne 383)
English: 12th century

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